The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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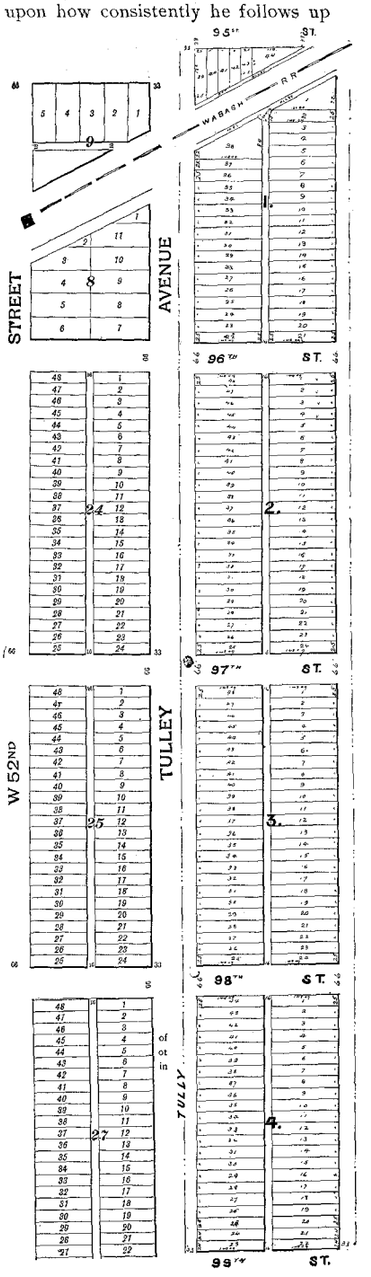

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FIGHTING IN NATAL.

AS General Buller's attempt to turn General Joubert's right flank is still in progress at the time of our going to press, but little comment on the situation is to be found in the American press, either on the editorial or news pages. All seem to be waiting anxiously for the expected general engagement. General Buller cabled to the British War Office Sunday night: "It is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress." The war correspondents whose opinions are reproduced in our papers declare that the crossing of the Tugela River is in itself an immense gain. Sir Charles Warren, who led the advance across the Tugela and who seems to be leading the British flanking force, is credited with another important success in gaining a position on the edge of the great plateau on which the Dutch republics are situated. The London *Telegraph* says of his encounter with the Boers last Saturday:

"General Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spion Kop and practically resulted in our securing the rough tableland which constituted the key of the Boer position."

The comparatively slight resistance which the British have met in the early stages of the flanking movement leads some to the belief expressed by the Boston *Herald* that "the burgher army around Ladysmith is not as strong as it was in the early weeks of the siege." *The Herald* continues:

"The wear and tear of war has not been made good. How could it be, seeing that the Boers had no reserves, or, at any rate, none worth mentioning, to draw upon? Nor is it only through the waste of war that the number of the besiegers has shrunk. There have been intimations that 7,000 men, 3,000 at one time and 4,000 on another occasion, have been detached to strengthen General Cronje's force on the Modder River and hold the line to the south of the Orange River, now gravely menaced by Generals French and Gatacre.

"It is this depletion of the besieging force which has opened for General Buller an opportunity to turn Joubert's right flank, and it is in the numerical superiority which he now possesses that the English commander finds his only chance to bring relief to Sir George White. If the Boers could muster for the defense of their entrenchments an army anything like as large as Buller has led across the Tugela, we fancy that Sir Redvers would have before him a task too great for his powers. But on the supposition that the Boer force has been cut down to 20,000 men, General Buller—who is credited in the despatches with a total strength of 35,000 men, in addition to the 8,000 men whom Sir George White is believed to have in Ladysmith—ought to be able to accomplish something of moment for the relief of Ladysmith."

A British victory or defeat would, it is thought, be of importance politically in England just now in view of the assembling of Parliament next Tuesday. If there is no improvement in the British outlook, so the New York *Sun* says, "we are likely to witness several changes in the Salisbury cabinet." It is believed that the wisest plan for the Boers, whatever the outcome of the present movement in Natal, will be a continuance of their defensive tactics. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The Boers can not well afford to make an attack; they must remain on the defensive, as Lee did in his retreat before Grant. That campaign was a succession of flanking movements, attended by battles in which Grant's army suffered great losses. The victories were dearly bought, but Lee managed to prolong the war for a year, tho his force was greatly outnumbered at the start and he had no means of recruiting his army. The Boers are in a similar condition, and their only chance of prolonging the conflict is to fight discreetly on the defensive and retire when outflanked, husbanding their resources and avoiding a general engagement in the open."

The situation in the western part of the field of war remains comparatively quiet. The little garrison at Mafeking is reported to be holding out as stoutly as ever, with a relief column approaching from the West. From the Modder River there is no report that an advance is even in preparation. General Wauchope's rumored criticism of General Methuen just before the battle in which General Wauchope was killed seems to have stirred the press and people of England very deeply. The criticism and its result are thus described by I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a cable despatch:

"The report published at Liverpool that General Wauchope on the eve of the battle of Magersfontein wrote a letter stating that he had been ordered to perform an impossible task, against which he had vainly remonstrated, and that he had either to obey or to surrender his sword, has been followed at once by statements in print that Lord Methuen would be superseded. The War Office has not been in ignorance of these reports, with which every London club is now filled, and decided to recall Lord Methuen fully a week ago, as was announced in these despatches. This step was necessary in order to maintain the *morale* of the British army at the Modder River, whose confidence in the leader has been fatally impaired, as is proved by private letters from the officers and men constantly appearing in print. It is one of the most painful affairs in military annals."

The New York *Sun* thinks that the story of General Wauchope's letter and another report—to the effect that his last words were that he was not responsible for the terrible situation of his troops, but was compelled to obey orders—are too improbable for belief. But, it adds, "that they should have been sent from the seat of war and received with widespread credulity in

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LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES WARREN,
Who led the first British column across the Tugela.

BRIG.-GEN. NEVILLE GERALD LYTTLETON,
Who led another column across the Tugela.

MAJ.-GEN. ANDREW G. WAUCHOPE,
Killed at the Modder River.

MEN WHO HAVE MET THE BOERS.

England suggests a state of great demoralization, if not insubordination, in the army of General Lord Methuen, and of hysteria in the English public."

The British losses in killed, wounded, and captured, up to the beginning of the present British advance, are reported to be 7,987 men; and the Boer losses, 6,425.

The Boer Not Superior.—"Man for man, in fighting, nothing has happened which indicates that the Boer is in any way the superior of his English opponent. For weeks past the 1,500 English soldiers at Mafeking have held out against more than twice their number of Boers; for practically the same time the 1,500 English soldiers at Kimberley have held that place against three or four times their number of the enemy; for an almost similar time General White, at Ladysmith, with 8,000 or 9,000 English soldiers, has held at bay a Boer army of somewhere from 25,000 to 30,000 men, altho the latter have been supplied with far better artillery than that which the English general has had at his command. General Methuen, in his advance on Kimberley, took three different defense positions held by a Boer force substantially of the same strength as his own. It cost him severely to do this, but he did it, and the Boers were forced to retire. There has not been an instance in the war in which a force of Boers making an advance has taken a position, entrenched or otherwise, held by an equal number of English troops."—*The Boston Herald.*

UNCLE SAM: "Some of my folks want me to interfere, but I think this olive branch would get pretty badly mussed up if I should try it just now."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

After the War.—"Mr. Andrew Carnegie's prediction in *The North American Review* that the Boers would ultimately dominate South Africa, regardless of the immediate result of the present war, is not an entirely original thought on his part. Many intelligent Englishmen familiar with the country and with the nature of the virile race which chiefly occupies it have long been of the same opinion. Persons who estimate the lasting qualities of the race merely upon its present activities and upon what is called its civilization and its aggressive power are very apt to overlook the profounder qualities which make for multiplication and continuance. It is a serious question if a high civilization, such as we understand it, be not rather against than in favor of the lasting domination of a race in a given environment, if it stand in rivalry with another of coarser fiber, of less cultivation, but of sound stock, whose intellectual development has been retarded by a long period in pioneer agricultural or semi-pastoral conditions. . . . Some people now believe that the French-Canadian type of man will ultimately be the prevailing type not only in Canada but through considerable of our own Northern territory. . . . This advantage of the French-Canadians is precisely that of the South African Boers. The latter have families of patriarchal size. They marry early and live long, and their physical constitution is of the very best. Disease is unknown among them. The hardships in which several generations have grown up have extirpated all weaker types, and they now breed children who can stand anything. They are in the numerical majority in every province of South Africa, except the Transvaal itself, and there the mining population of the Rand alone puts them in the minority. But this latter population is scarcely a permanent one, and therefore offers but little enduring danger to their ultimate numerical predominance even in that territory. There is little immigration to South Africa except of miners and adventurers seeking wealth in the mines. The Boer is the only farmer or ranchman there, as a rule, and agriculture must be the real backbone of the country's permanent prosperity. If the imperial Government succeeds in suppressing the present forcible effort toward independence, as it assuredly must, it will have to provide South Africa with parliamentary institutions on the British model. There will be no thought of governing the country permanently as a crown colony from London. With representative institutions, the Boers, made more solid than ever by their present struggle, will easily control every provincial parliament,

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and must also control a federate parliament, whenever federation shall come, as come it must in the natural order. Even under the British sovereignty, it will be still a Dutch federation, and when it grows strong enough to cast off the colonial stage, it will be a Dutch republic."—*The Detroit News.*

DID SENATOR HOAR CAUSE THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION?

A STATEMENT made by John Barrett, ex-United States ex-Minister to Siam, in a speech at Lake Forest University, charging Senator Hoar with the responsibility for the Philippine insurrection, has stirred up a considerable discussion. Mr. Barrett said in the course of his speech:

"Senator George F. Hoar's anti-expansion speech, delivered in the United States Senate and cabled to Hongkong at a cost of $4,000, was the culminating influence that brought about the insurrection against this Government by Aguinaldo and his followers."

Continuing, Mr. Barrett said that official investigation had discovered that Senator Hoar's speech was cabled in cipher and in fragments to Paris, where it was put together and forwarded to Hongkong. Mr. Barrett said that he saw the speech in the hands of a member of the Filipino junta and tried to dissuade him from sending it to the Filipino army, but without avail. "The speech was published and distributed among the soldiers," he concluded, "and I believe that it was the culminating influence that brought about the open insurrection."

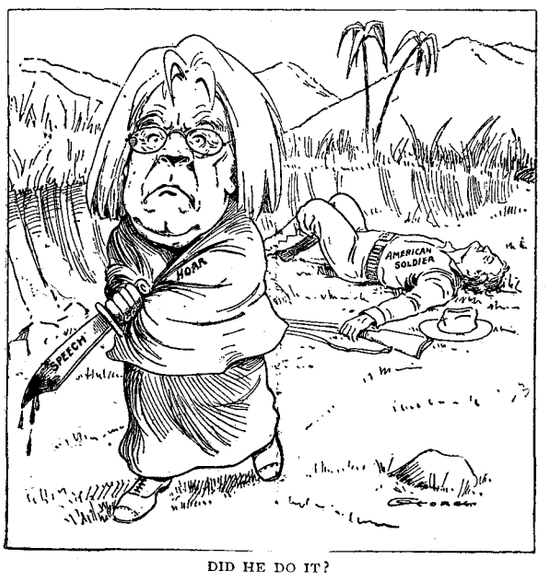
The speech in question was delivered in the Senate January 9, 1899, in reply to a speech by Senator Platt, of Connecticut. Senator Hoar's speech was an argument to prove that "the power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation" was contrary to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) published a despatch last week alleging that Andrew Carnegie paid the $4,000 cable tolls on the speech. Mr. Carnegie promptly denied this charge, adding that the Filipinos did not need the speech, but that the American people did, and that he would gladly contribute money to promote the circulation of it at home.

Part of the expansion press accept Mr. Barrett's words as conclusive proof of Senator Hoar's guilt. "It is a terrible responsibility," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "and one which not many men would like to have resting upon their shoulders." Says the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.): "When the reckoning comes, the moral responsibility for the hideous folly which has reddened the soil of Luzon with American blood will not rest a whit more heavily upon Aguinaldo than upon certain of his reckless sympathizers here at home." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says that whoever paid the cable tolls on that speech "sped across continents and under seas the spark that fired the powder magazine of the Philippines and cost every life on both sides from General Lawton under our flag down to the humblest Tagal soldier, all slain in causeless, needless conflict." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) urges the Government to "take such measures as will make treason odious, and will prevent hereafter the extension of aid and comfort to our enemies from within the chamber of the United States Senate." The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) goes so far as to compare the Senator from Massachusetts with Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. It says:

"Senator Hoar can hardly hope to escape the curses of those who have lost sons, fathers, brothers, or husbands in the war in the Philippines, so needlessly precipitated by his taking sides with the seditious natives. The blood of American soldier-citizens is upon his soul. The blot will never be effaced, either during his life, or during the immortality of the reputation he may leave behind him. The names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold still live, altho, if the perturbed spirits of those wretched traitors are still sentient, they would wish men to forget that they ever existed. Senator Hoar, after a long life of usefulness, has achieved a bad immortality as the instigator, aider, and abettor of insurrection and rebellion against his country. It is sad to see a hitherto bright reputation overwhelmed in such a pall of blackness in the closing days of the man who was fitted by nature to be the ornament rather than the scourge of his country—but the truth of history must stand, and Senator Hoar must remain forever in the eyes of the truly patriotic

"'A fixed figure for the time of scorn
To point his slow, unmoving finger at.'"

The anti-expansionist press, of course, strongly resent Mr. Barrett's charges or dismiss them as too ridiculous for serious consideration. Not a few expansionist papers, too, think that Mr. Barrett has gone farther than reasonable people will follow. Thus the New York *Times* (Ind.) says that while Mr. Barrett may be right, it may well be that Aguinaldo "would have gone on with his plans all the same had it [the speech] not been made and circulated." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which indorses the Administration's expansion policy, says that "to im-



DID HE DO IT?

—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*

THE FORBIDDEN BOOK.

—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

THE SEARCH FOR THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

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agine that without his speech there would have been no revolt of the Filipinos is pushing the deduction too far." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), another advocate of expansion, says:

"We fail to be convinced that the Filipinos were incited to resistance by anything that came to them in this country short of that sent from the highest official quarter. If the motive for the course they took is logically to be traced, it must be found in the Paris treaty and the President's proclamation growing out of it. It is forced and gratuitous to attribute their action to any other source while the obviously controlling facts in the case are so plain here. . . . . .

"The resistance of Aguinaldo was brought on because a government which he expected to control was taken from him by the United States. His disappointment and his chagrin led to his resistance. Here was the clear cause of it, and it is only a forced construction that places it anywhere else. There is no justification in reason for placing it anywhere else. To attempt to deceive the American people on this point is, to our mind, no better than trickery. To undertake to interfere with the free speech of an American Senator, in order to create a false responsibility, is immeasurably worse."

The point brought out by *The Herald* in the last sentence is also expressed by many other papers which agree that the right of a Senator of the United States to express his opinion of an act of Government is in question. Thus the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), another expansionist paper, says:

. "In the present case we, all of us, expansionists and anti-expansionists alike, admit that the problems involved in the Philippine situation are of the gravest importance. To attempt to settle them without a full and free discussion would be a serious mistake. We want all the light on the matter that we can get. And further than that, we want to decide them in the good, old American way—that is, by discussion. For our part, we should dislike to believe that there was a man in the country who was not entirely free to speak his mind on this question, as on all other questions. We have no right to assume that the policy of the Administration is, until it is officially adopted, the policy of the country, or even of the majority party."

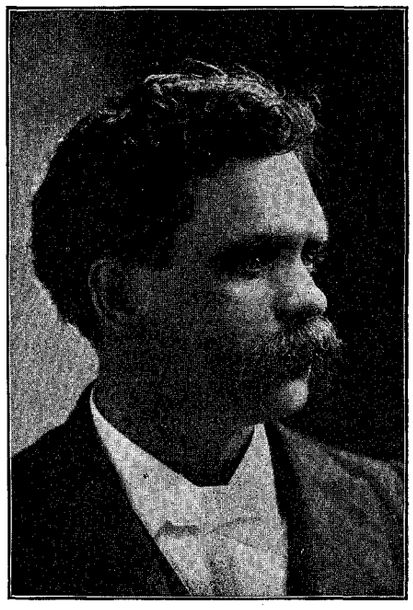
The anti-expansionist press recall that the President's famous "benevolent assimilation" proclamation to the Filipinos was issued a few days before Senator Hoar's speech, was cabled to Manila at Government expense and issued to the natives by our own officials. This proclamation, they think, had much more to do with the outbreak than any words of Senator Hoar. As to the effect of the President's proclamation, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.), "this may be judged by the published and official statement of General Otis that he found it necessary to tone down the President's language for fear of the inflammatory effect it might be expected to have." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) says that the insurrection "was the consequence of a series of Government blunders rather than of any man's utterances." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says that "those who would muzzle every man who does not agree with them should remember that free speech is still the right of every American, and will be exercised until it vanishes with the principle of the 'consent of the governed.'" The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) says, in the same strain:

"When a man representing the people of an American State, in the United States Senate, is afraid to open his mouth and speak his convictions on a subject of such vital importance to the nation as that of Oriental expansion, for fear of what a lot of poor barbarians may do to the United States army, it will be time for American institutions to go out of business. When free and open discussion of any question that ought to be discussed is suppressed in either branch of Congress, Congress ought to be abolished and its legislative function turned over to the one-man power of the President. It is opposed to the fundamental principles of Democratic government that representatives of the people shall be gagged and choked when the nation is in need of their conscientious, honest views. . . . . .

"The right or wrong of Senator Hoar's position is not under discussion. He may have been mistaken. But he had a right to get up and say what he thought was true, whether it was true or not, without being charged, like a criminal, with responsibility for the bloodshed that has followed. Believing as he did, he could do no less, and no man, not even an ex-minister to the court of Chulalongkorn I. of Siam, has a right to accuse him."

THE DISPUTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

THE news that the special committee of the House of Representatives on the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, has agreed upon his unfitness to occupy the seat to which he was elected is accepted by practically all the press as insuring his rejection by the House. The only difference of opinion in the committee relates to the manner of the rejection. Six members of the committee would not permit him to take his seat at all; while the other two would have him sworn in and then expelled, as they believe that every man regularly elected and meeting the constitutional requirements must be granted his seat, the House reserving the power to expel him afterward if it sees fit to do so. The Hartford *Courant* agrees with the latter view, and declares that stopping Roberts on the threshold "was illegal, needless, stupid, and an outrage on some thousands of qualified American voters. We don't like to see tricks of this sort, or any sort," continues *The Courant*, "played with the American Constitution." Most of the press, however, consider this a minor point. "What interests the people," says the Washington *Star*, "is that the institution of polygamy in this country has received a serious blow, from which it will probably never recover." The Baltimore *Herald* says:



BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS.

"Through the person of Mr. Roberts polygamy has made a bold and shameless effort to flaunt itself in the halls of national legislation. The rebuke which it is to receive will be productive of the most salutary influences. Whether the House excludes or expels the claimant, the Roberts case will be an invaluable precedent. It is a final notice that the monstrous doctrine of plural marriage can never hope for either social or official recognition in this land of Christian civilization."

The Boston *Advertiser* says that Mr. Roberts "probably realizes by this time that it would have been wise to accept the advice offered him some months ago, when it was suggested that he resign to avoid a public scandal." *The Utah Eastern Advocate* predicts that "the unseating of Roberts means, if the Republican Party is consistent, the removal of a good many polygamist postmasters in Utah." The Provo (Utah) *Enquirer* says:

"After the whole Roberts case is ended, and the uproar created by his election has finally subsided, good Latter-Day Saints will look about and wonder what principle has been vindicated by his election. The whole case will go down in history as a colossal political blunder, through which the whole State had to suffer."

Another bit of news that has attracted considerable attention

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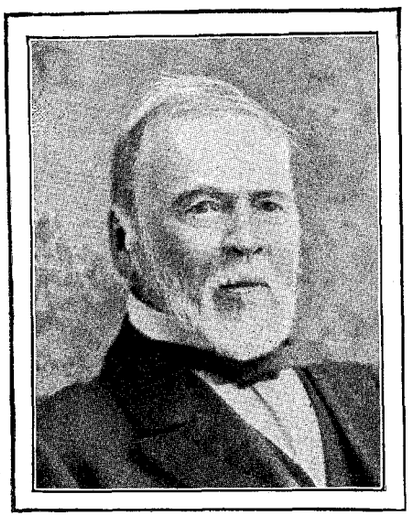
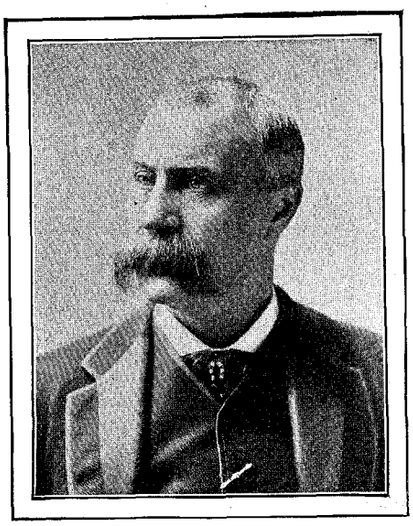
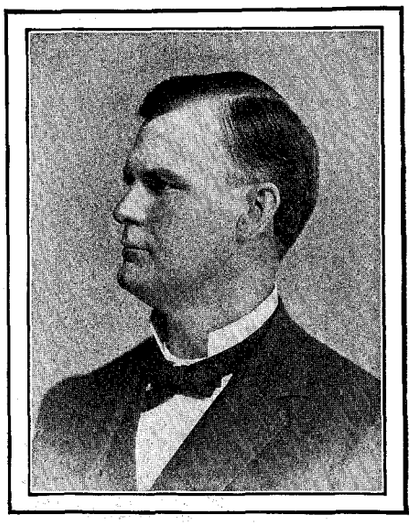


JOHN HENRY GEAR (REP.),
Reelected Senator from Iowa.



JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN (DEM.),
Elected Senator from Kentucky.

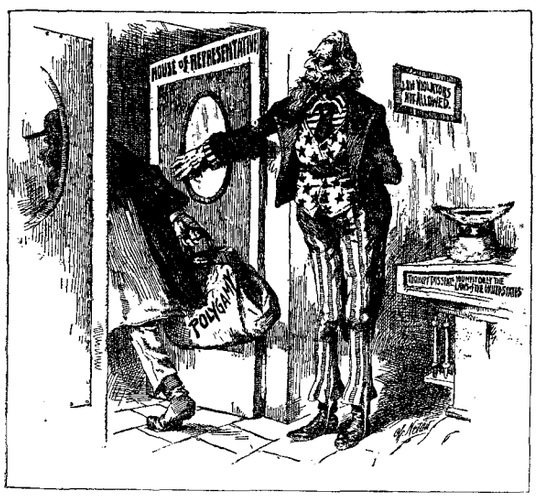


WILLIAM V. ALLEN (POP.),
Appointed Senator from Nebraska.

NEWLY CHOSEN SENATORS.

is the rumor that Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Montana, and Mr. Quay (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, have joined forces in their campaign for Senate seats, hoping to gain strength by the combination. Some of the Washington correspondents, however, say that some of the Senators who have been favoring Mr. Quay or Mr. Clark disapprove of the alliance between a Republican and a Democrat and now will not vote for either. The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) thinks that if the Republican Senate should vote to seat these two men, the effect would be seen in the November elections. "Quay and Clark combined," says *The Advertiser*, "would make a very heavy load for any political party to carry." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says of the reported alliance: "That admission to the Senate of the United States should be secured by bargains of such character is extremely improbable, yet Senators would render a public service if they would resolve all doubts against both these candidates." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Quay, at least, ought not to be denied his seat. "The question before the Senate," says *The Inter Ocean*, "is whether the State of Pennsylvania shall be deprived of its proper representation by refusing a seat to a man whom the people of Pennsylvania are certain to send back to Washington if he lives." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Quay's Pennsylvania opponents have lost their fight and that he is still supreme in Pennsylvania politics. It says:

"Envy and malice have exhausted their power. Vindictiveness and spite have added to the work of envy and malice. And still the combination has not been able to impair the prestige of the man who, assuming the charge of a national campaign when the result hung trembling in the balance, led the party to a glorious victory and redeemed the nation from the evils which followed Cleveland's first election."



"THE OPEN DOOR."
—*The New York Herald.*

THREE NEWLY CHOSEN SENATORS.

THE Republican majority in the Senate suffers a loss of one vote and the opposition gains one by the choice of the three Senators whose pictures accompany this article. John H. Gear (Rep.), of Iowa, is reelected for a second term; Joseph C. S. Blackburn (Dem.) succeeds William Lindsay, who was also a Democrat; and William V. Allen (Pop.) succeeds M. L. Hayward, who was a Republican.

Senator Blackburn was a member of Congress from 1874 to 1885 and a Senator from 1885 to 1897. He a leader in the free-coinage movement and was a valuable ally of William E. Goebel in the recent campaign in Kentucky. Senator Allen has taken his seat in the Senate and is actively pushing several measures, one of them looking toward the recognition of the Boers by our Government. Another is a bill providing for postal savings-banks. Every postmaster, by his plan, will have power to receive deposits, four fifths of which he shall transmit to the Treasury, where the money will be used "in paying the current obligations of the United States," any surplus remaining after this is done to be used to call in and cancel Government bonds. The 20 per cent. kept by the postmasters would be used to pay off such depositors as might wish to withdraw their money. As Senator Allen does not belong to the majority party, it is not thought likely that his bill will become a law. Senator Gear is greatly esteemed in Iowa for his uprightness of character. The Boone (Iowa) *Republican* says: "He has been the servitor of this State for a quarter of a century, and no man has had the hardihood to accuse him of dishonesty or incapacity." The Cedar Rapids *Republican* says:

"One can not pass Senator Gear's life in review without making note of its integrity. He has been scrupulously true not only to the ordinary political obligations, but to the higher obligations of public life. No one can show that Senator Gear has even benefited himself by his conduct of public business. He has

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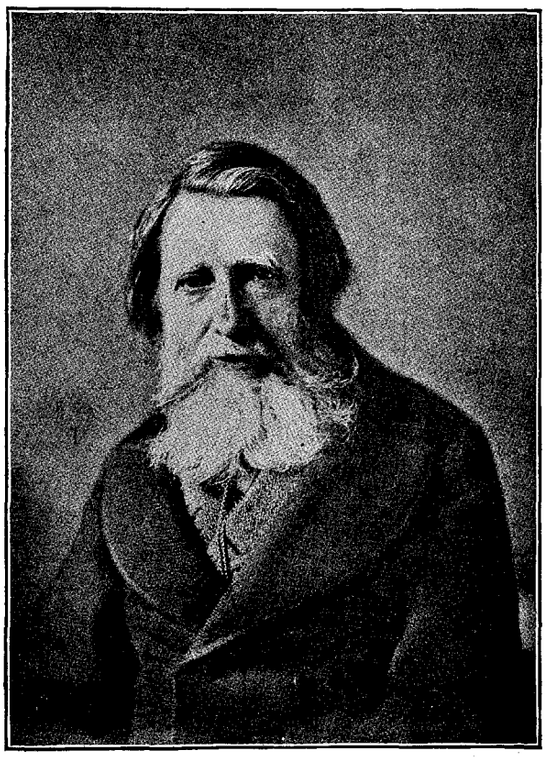
worked for the public and for his salary. His opportunities have been many, and some of them he might have improved without being untrue to his public obligations, but he has resisted all of them, if he was ever so much as tempted by them, which does not appear to have been the case. When he was defeated for Congress, following the McKinley bill, he was compelled to return to private employment for a living. The man who had been speaker, governor, and Congressman, returned to almost manual labor. Had he been defeated in Des Moines on Monday night, he would hardly have had more than enough of worldly wealth to finish his worldly life withal."

JOHN RUSKIN.

THE American press, in commenting on the life and work of John Ruskin (whose death occurred January 20), lay stress upon the immense influence that his books have had upon the thought of our time; and while in most cases his social theories are repudiated as unsound and extravagant, the purity of his



JOHN RUSKIN.

literary style and the value of his artistic writings are universally admitted. The New York *Sun* asserts that "whatever judgment be passed on Ruskin's ideas, he set people to thinking who had never thought before, and what he had to say he said in phrases that will live as models of English prose." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* declares that "his life and his works are significant as protests against the overwhelming and mastering materialism of his day." The New York *Tribune* says:

"He believed himself a critic, but he was far more a poet. Nature spoke to him as she never speaks save to the initiate few. The qualities which in 'Modern Painters' first drew attention to the young Oxonian were not critical ones. His analyses were indeed brilliant, but neither sober nor profound. The true secret of his literary power was the marvelous insight—an insight as of mystic exaltation—into the deep meanings of natural phenomena. For him the cloud, the blue sky, the lightning flash, the mountain torrent, the whisper of the breeze among the trees, the majesty of uplifted crags, had a language and significance such as perhaps no other modern man has been instructed in."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"To appreciate the value of the great writer who has just passed away we have only to fancy what the body of contemporary English literature would have been without his powerful and splendid contribution thereto. Within the covers of his numerous volumes there is to be found some of the very noblest English that has ever been written, some of the most pious and reverent admiration for the true, the beautiful, and the good that has ever been expressed, some of the most quickening and stimulating 'criticism of life' which has ever stirred the higher emotions of humanity. He was, first of all, a great writer. Ordinary distinctions of prose and poetry lose their significance and seem barren beside the impassioned eloquence of much that he wrote. His writing was thus stimulating because it was, first of all, the perfectly natural overflow of a full heart and a well-stored mind. Classical prose it is not but it throbs with earnest feeling, and persuades and elevates through its winningness, its humanity, its quality of raising any subject in which it interests itself out of the sphere of 'the wholly common' into the upper air of frank emotion by considering its real rather than its accidental characteristics. Who has ever moved us in writing of nature, that one subject, perhaps, which is original with modern literature, as Ruskin has? To find his compeers in this respect we must look to the poets—and to a very small group of poets at that. Shakespeare (in such passages as that of the last act of 'The Merchant of Venice'), Wordsworth and Keats are very nearly all."

The New York *Journal* says:

"Ruskin proved his faith by his works. Inheriting a fortune of a million dollars, and earning a large income almost all his life, he reduced himself nearly to poverty by his efforts for human betterment. Born to luxury, his sympathy with the poor was keener than that of many a man who has risen from their own ranks. Wherever earnest workers are striving for better social conditions his writings are a gospel. When some earnest young men at Oxford wished to found a college whose teaching should look toward the dawn, they named it Ruskin Hall. When some people in this country wished to try the experiment of a town in which all work should be directed to the common good, they called it Ruskin. Whether such experiments succeed or fail, the torch that was lighted by him who is gone will not go out."

INTERSTATE COMMISSION AND A COMING RAILROAD TRUST.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report, just issued, views with alarm the increasing consolidations of railroad systems, and fears that at some day, perhaps not far distant, the people will find themselves in the power of a great railroad "trust." Says the report:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that vast schemes of railway control are now in process of consummation, and that the competition of rival lines is to be restrained by these combinations. While this movement has not yet found full expression in the actual consolidation of railroad corporations, enough has transpired to disclose a unification of financial interests which will dominate the management and harmonize the operations of lines heretofore independent and competitive. This is to-day the most noticeable and important feature of the railway situation. If the plans already foreshadowed are brought to effective results, and others of similar scope are carried to execution, there will be a vast centralization of railroad properties, with all the power involved in such far-reaching combinations, yet uncontrolled by any public authority which can be efficiently exerted. The restraints of competition upon excessive and unjust rates will in this way be avoided, and whatever evils may result will be remediless under existing laws."

The Chicago *Record* says:

"The case is none too strongly stated. Competition as an effective factor in the control of the railway-rate situation is rapidly disappearing. Injurious discriminations are common, and of course these discriminations are usually in favor of the large concern or trust, at the expense of the small shipper, who therefore finds it difficult to continue in business. Unless Congress takes action soon along the lines recommended by the commis-

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sion the people presently will find themselves subject to a railroad trust that can fix prices to suit itself."

The Philadelphia *Press* believes that this matter is of such pressing importance that if the present Congress does not provide a remedy, the people may take affairs into their own hands and elect a radical Congress that will treat the railroads in a manner far worse than the treatment given by the present Congress. "If the railroads are wise," says *The Press*, "they will now favor a conservative measure."

There is now before Congress a measure, the Cullom bill, which gives the commission power to change railroad rates when it considers them unreasonable. Among other things this bill proposes to amend Section 15 of the present Interstate Commerce act to confer on the commission the power—

"(*a*) To fix a maximum rate covering the entire cost of the service;
"(*b*) To fix both a maximum and a minimum rate or differential in rates when that may be necessary to prevent discrimination under the third section;
"(*c*) To determine the division between carriers of a joint rate and the terms and conditions under which business shall be interchanged when that is necessary to an execution of the provisions of this act;
"(*d*) To make changes in classification;
"(*e*) To so amend the rules and regulations under which traffic moves as to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this act."

The Cullom bill also provides for the preparation by the commission of—

"a classification of freight articles and rules, regulations, and conditions for freight transportation, which shall be known as the National Freight Classification. . . . At the expiration of one year and three months from the passage of this act the said classification as at that time amended shall be in effect and shall be, as subsequently amended by the commission from time to time, observed and invariably applied to interstate freight transportation by all common carriers subject to this act."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* believes that such an act would "confer upon the commission such powers as might in some hands easily amount to confiscation." Absolute regulation of rates, too, says the same paper, might eventually result in absolute government ownership. The Newark *Evening News* thinks that "the general proposition bestowing such arbitrary power, free from judicial review, on a body of federal appointees, is not one to commend itself to public judgment." The Baltimore *Sun* thinks the commission is needlessly alarmed, and that the proposed remedy would be worse than the disease. It says:

"In view of the fact that large railroad consolidations have been going on for thirty years, concurrently with large rate reductions, the inference that the new consolidations will have an effect that former consolidations did not have seems by no means clear. . . . It is more likely, in fact, that the commission, by fixing rates, would arrest the downward movement, and it would be certain to do this, or even advance them, if its possession of the power of bankrupting all the railroads should make it seem desirable to the railroads to capture the commission and its new power."

The Boston *Transcript* proposes publicity as a cure for the present evil. It says:

"The secret compact puts the unfavored shipper at the mercy of the railroads and such parties as may possess the means of obtaining these special concessions. Publicity is the great safeguard of the people. They have a right to know all the factors for which they must make allowance. It is not so much a question of preventing such concessions as of compelling their publicity when made, thus enabling all shipping interests to act understandingly, at least."

The Chicago *Chronicle* publishes a report that the entire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard is being reorganized, and that these formerly competing lines will be run in harmony. The following roads are said to be in the combination:

New York Central, Pennsylvania, Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, New York, New Haven, and Hartford, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, West Shore, New York, Ontario, and Western, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Baltimore and Ohio, Wabash, Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lake Erie and Western, and Monon, and all auxiliary lines of these systems.

The reported scheme contemplates joint ticket offices instead of the present separate ones in all the large cities east of the Mississippi, in which tickets will be sold for all the roads in the deal. About 50,000 freight and passenger agents and solicitors in the United States, Canada, and Europe will become superfluous, it is said, and will be discharged. Two joint agencies, in New York and Chicago, are to give each road an agreed percentage of the total business, and a board of control in New York will give final rulings on disputed questions. Several fast passenger trains, demanded by competition, will be abandoned, it is said, under the "harmonious arrangements," and a common schedule for passenger trains will be made. The freight schedules are to be similarly changed. It is said that many heads of departments will be no longer needed.

Gambling Employees and the Surety Companies.—President Miller, of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, outlined in a recent message to that body a way to keep employees from gambling. He said:

"Many of the surety companies of the United States have recently adopted one and the same form of bond for universal use. This contract provides that when the employer is in possession of the knowledge that his employee is an habitual gambler, then the bond becomes void.

"It seems that the damage to employers from gambling is so serious that no annual payment will justify any company in knowingly assuming that risk. Of course the inference is plain—each employer must protect himself against known gamblers."

The Coast Review, of Sacramento, says of this plan:

"Merchants the world over will find much food for thought in the scope covered by the concluding paragraph. *The Coast Review* suggests that every other organized commercial body in existence in the United States would accomplish far-reaching results by emulating the action of Sacramento's Chamber of Commerce.

"The surety companies, while seeking self-protection in adopting this form of bond for universal use, have builded better than they knew. Merchants desiring to protect themselves from the consequences of employees addicted to the gambling habit have but to require such employees to procure surety bonds from a surety company, using the correct form. Employers and the surety companies acting in unison in this matter can do as much toward ridding the country of the evil consequences of the gambling habit among men holding positions of trust as can be done by any other known force. It is the solution of common sense to a problem of vast import to the social fabric and to the commercial world."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN another sense, almost every one of Laureate Austin's poems is a call to arms.—*The Detroit News.*

THE fashion of naming babies after Helen Gould is not likely to spread to Utah.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

JUDGING from present results, another peace conference would about embroil the universe.—*The Baltimore American.*

WITH proper appreciation of a woman's ways the Boers refuse to accept as final Ladysmith's repeated refusals.—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

IT must be remembered, however, that Congressman Roberts wasn't elected to represent the good people of the Eastern States.—*The Detroit News.*

THOSE British attachés who laughed at the slowness of the American army movements in 1898 have the floor, if they feel disposed to say anything just now.—*The Indianapolis Press.*

MR. HANNA has been selected as temporary and permanent chairman of the Republican national convention. The delegates composing the convention will be elected in May next.—*The Detroit News.*

OBVIOUSLY it is a condition and not a theory that confronts Cousin John Bull in South Africa, and a trying condition at that. Its name is Paul Kruger, and it needs a shave.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AN AGGRAVATED IMPRESSION.—"Kentucky is one of the liveliest States in the Union," remarked the young man. "It is," answered Colonel Stilwell, "beyond a doubt. When I was last there every man I met was running for office or running for his life."—*The Washington Star.*

THE Government sells bonds to get money.
Then it takes back the bonds to get rid of money.
It pays interest on the money it gets, and the New York bankers charge more interest on the money it gets rid of.
It is wonderful system!—*The Chicago Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AUTHORITY AND LITERARY TASTE.

THREE notable men of letters have lately given their views on the subject of literary canons. The first of these, Mr. Augustine Birrell, lectured at Edinburgh on the theme, "Is It Possible to Tell a Good Book from a Bad One?" He was followed by the chairman of the meeting, Lord Rosebery, who in a witty and satiric speech treated rather skeptically most of Mr. Birrell's canons and methods, and denied that rules can be laid down for enabling readers to become accomplished literary judges. Somewhat later, Professor Courthope, who holds the chair of poetry at Oxford, lectured on "Law in Taste." In a recent article, the London *Saturday Review* comments on all three of these pronunciamentos. It says:

"What they are all in search of is some principle of authority whereby each reader may range under the categories of good or bad everything calling itself literature. Is it to be independent private judgment, every man having equal authority with another to make the category of good equivalent to what pleases himself, and the category of bad what he dislikes? Lord Rosebery seems to leave the question in this condition. He takes his analogy from the dinner-table. A man finds out what he dislikes or what disagrees with his feelings in reading in the same way that he finds out what gives him comfort or the disagreeables of dyspepsia in eating. He tries experiments; and another man's experiments are no more help to him in the mental than they are in the physical sphere of operations. Literature is thus in the same case as other things with which we have to do:

> And other's errors teach us not,
> Not much their wisdom teaches;
> And most of sterling worth is what
> Our own experience preaches.

"It is, apparently, as hopeless, but not a whit more so, to get a standard for literature as for practical conduct. We must go about to obtain it in the same way, if it is to be obtained at all, for our reading as for other things. Private judgment must be surrendered in certain cases—for example, let us say those of the four great epic poems of the world as mentioned by Professor Courthope, 'The Iliad,' 'The Æneid,' 'The Divine Comedy,' and 'Paradise Lost.' Here we are in the august presence of authority to which we must bow. If we ask why, there does not seem to be any other intelligible answer than that we are irresistibly bound to render our homage to that which has preserved vigor and vitality while other things in a mutable world have gone into oblivion. . . . . .

"Some of us may not understand those noble qualities by virtue of which the greatest become immortal. Professor Courthope will speak in an unknown tongue to the great majority of us of the canons to which a poem conforms which satisfies the requirements of greatness in the art of poetry. It may be the majestic work moves us not; we can not breathe the pure serene. What the eminent critics term second rate, perhaps gives us more pleasure than those works which 'have become part of the law of fine art.' Yet modesty and the habit of deferring in so many departments of life to the authority of that which has established itself through the ages serve us here also; and we must bow tho we may not comprehend. The great classic is established reverently in the minds of many who never read him, as Voltaire said of Dante. Professor Courthope rather confuses his account of authority by introducing 'the universal and enduring consent of the best critics.' We never know who they may be; at different periods they give totally different reasons for admiring the great classic. . . . But the great writers are as independent of the most cultivated of critics as they are of the opinions of the ignorant who fail to perceive their beauties owing to the badness of their own taste. In Professor Courthope's phrase they become part of the law of fine art; they established their authority by their own inherent virtue through all changes of human thought, and all variations of outward circumstances. Rules of criticism are only more or less plausible reasons for submitting to the authority; the rules will, from time to time, be shown to have been mistaken; and the authority itself will appear calmly surviving. So that the question of taste is ultimately decided by authority, as so many other perhaps more important matters are settled. Bad taste and good taste are, in themselves, as vague as heresy or treason without reference to some authority. Like other authorities, the authorities of taste establish their claims by surviving the vicissitudes of time. The reader of taste is the reader who feels vividly their power and charm; the reader who is without taste is one who is irresponsive to their influence; who feels no touch of emotion, and no stimulation of thought in their presence. We can not get beyond this by any definition of taste. In the case of modern literature we have to refer to the same standard indirectly. Partly from the defect of natural ability to enter into the minds of the great writers, partly through defect of education, most readers find their intellectual wants satisfied by reading which would not be tolerable if the spirit of the great writers were upon them. It is thus possible, without arrogating any individual right to have one's own preferences dubbed good taste and another's bad, to say that, tried by this standard, their taste is, in fact, bad. Without this standard it would be at least impolite to make any assertion about their taste at all. They are pleased, and it would not be for any one else to question their pleasure. But with this standard we are justified in answering Mr. Birrell's question, 'Is it possible to tell a good book from a bad?' by saying, unfortunately to most people it is not possible. They have no standard of authority."

LETTERS OF SIDNEY LANIER.

SIDNEY LANIER, before his death, had won a small following of impassioned votaries; since his death, his fame has extended through circles that are continually becoming broader and more resonant. A few years ago, a French critic, writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, presented him to the Parisian world as the poet of the most rare and distinctive genius, with the exception of Edgar Allan Poe, that has appeared in America. There are wide differences of opinion, even among his warmest admirers, as to the ultimate value of Lanier's poetical achievement, in comparison with that of the great masters of the art. There is no difference, however, on one point—that his nature was of the purest and sweetest; that as a man he was one of the most noble and gentle, one of the most heroical and unstained.

The volume of his letters will still further exalt the estimate in which he is held. The book consists of four series of letters. The opening series (letters to Mr. Gibson Peacock) are the glowing effusions of a young man of exquisite sensibility to the publisher who was first to greet him with appreciation. They tell of his early struggles, testify to the nobility of his aspirations, and are already shadowed by the doom suspended over him. From Brunswick, Ga., in 1875, he writes:

"I am just stopping here a day, after the woods of Florida. I have all your letters. Out of what a liberal sky do you rain your gracious encouragements upon me. In truth, dear friend, there is such large sweep and swing in this shower after shower of your friendliness, it comes in such big rhythms of generosities, it is such a poem of inner rains, that I can not at all get myself satisfied to meet it with anything less than that perfect rose of song which should be the product of such watering. I think I hear one of these growing now down in my soul yonder, somewhere; presently the green calyx of silver shall split and you shall see your flowers."

In another, written from Philadelphia the same year, he says:

"I can only scrawl a line. My work has been rudely interrupted by a series of troublesome hemorrhages, which have for some time prevented me from reading, or speaking, as well as from writing. I am crawling back into life, however, and hope to be at work in a few days."

Through the kindness of Mr. Peacock, Lanier was presented to Charlotte Cushman, and she became greatly attached to him. While he was in Philadelphia she urged him to come to Boston to visit her, and he thus describes their meeting (Charlotte Cushman, at this time, was already suffering from the painful malady that caused her death):

"On arriving here [Parker House] at six o'clock in the morn-

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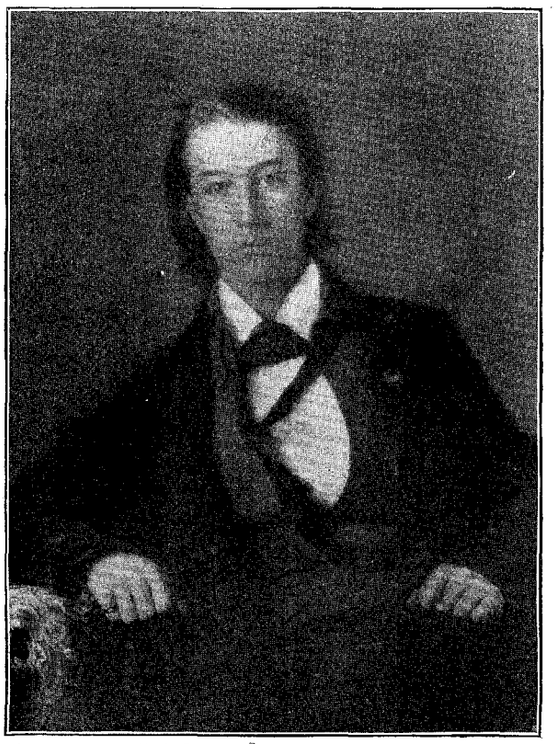
ing, half frozen and very sleepy, I found a pleasant room with a glowing fire ready for me, and so tumbled into bed for another snooze before the world should rise. About nine I rose again;



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SIDNEY LANIER IN 1857.
From the "Letters of Sidney Lanier."

and while I was *in puris naturalibus*—midst of the very crisis and perilous climax of ablution—came a vivacious tap at my door; I opened the same with many precautions; and behold, my eyes—which were all in a lather, what time my beard was in strings that shed streams around my path, and, as it were, 'writ my name in water' wherever I walked—rested on the bright face of my good Charlotte Cushman, shining with sweetness and welcome.

"I had expected to find her all propped up with pillows; and was therefore amazed to see how elastic was her step, and how strong and bright she is in all particulars. She sleeps 'beautifully,' she says, and as we meet at the breakfast-table each morning she is fairly overflowing with all manner of bright and witty and tender sayings, altho in the midst of them she rubs the poor swollen arm that gives so much trouble."

After endless delays, the young poet, always struggling with cruel poverty, succeeds in getting his little family established in a little house of their own, and thus vents his gladness:

"We are in a state of supreme content with our new home; it really seems to me as incredible that myriads of people have been living in their own homes heretofore as to the young couple with a first baby it seems impossible that a great many other couples have had similar prodigies. Good heavens! how I wish that the whole world had a home.

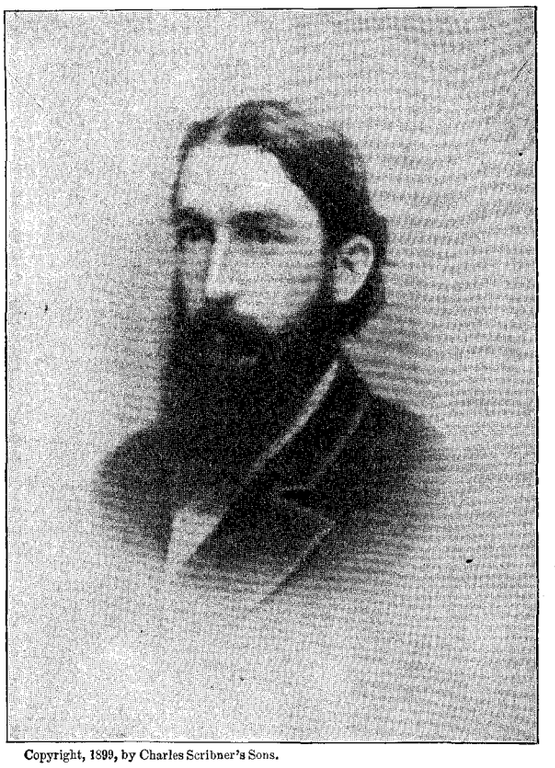
"I confess I *am* a little nervous about the gas bills, which must come in, in the course of time; and there are the water rates, and several sorts of imposts and taxes; but then the dignity of being liable to such things is a very supporting consideration. No man is a Bohemian who has to pay water rates and a street tax. Every day when I sit down in my dining-room—*my* dining-room! I find the wish growing stronger that each poor soul in Baltimore, whether saint or sinner, could come and dine with me. How I would carve out the merry thoughts for the old hags! How I would stuff the big wan-eyed rascals till their rags ripped again! There was a knight of old times who built the dining-hall of his castle across the highway, so that every wayfarer must perforce pass through; there the traveler, rich or poor, found always a trencher and wherewithal to fill it. Three times a day, in my own chair at my own table, do I envy that knight and wish that I might do as he did."

The sudden death of his warm friend, Bayard Taylor, soon after having been appointed Minister to Germany, calls out the following comments:

"Bayard Taylor's death slices a huge cantle out of the world for me. I don't yet *know* it at all; it only seems that he has gone to some other Germany, a little farther off. How strange it all is. He was such a fine fellow, one almost thinks he might have talked death over and made him forego his stroke. Tell me whatever you may know, outside of the newspaper reports, about his end."

The second part of the book, "A Poet's Musical Impressions," consists of selections from Lanier's letters to his wife touching upon musical subjects. Here, indeed, the door of the inner world of his life is thrown open. It must be remembered that Lanier was even more a musician than a poet. Music was his true vocation, for which his natural endowment was exceptional. Yet he was without musical training, and had not had the privilege of hearing classical music of a high order. The violin was his instrument of predilection. This was taken from him when a mere child because of the extravagance of his passion for it, and he had had no instruction and but little practise on the flute permitted him as compensation for that loss. It was, therefore, with almost delirious ecstacy that, on visiting New York, he listened for the first time to the creations of the great composers. He writes (in 1869):

"I have just come from the 'Tempest' at the Grand Opera House, corner Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, newly built; and my heart has been so full. . . . In one interlude between the scenes we had a violin solo, adagio, with soft accompaniment by orchestra. As the fair tender notes came, they opened like flower-buds expanding into flowers under the sweet rain of the accompaniment. Kind heaven! my head fell on the seat in front, I was weighed down with great loves and great ideas and divine inflowings and devout outflowings, and as each



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SIDNEY LANIER IN 1870.
From the "Letters of Sidney Lanier."

note grew and budded, and became a bud again and died into a fresh birth in the next bud tone, I also lived these flower-tone lives, and grew and expanded, and folded back and died and was born again, and partook of the unfathomable mysteries of flowers and tones."

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A year later he wrote as follows:

"Ah! how they have belied Wagner! I heard Theodore Thomas's orchestra play his overture to 'Tannhäuser.' The 'Music of the Future' is surely thy music and my music. Each harmony was a chorus of pure aspirations. The sequences flowed along, one after another, as if all the great and noble deeds of time had formed a procession and marched in review before one's *ears*, instead of one's *eyes*. These 'great and noble deeds' were not deeds of war and statesmanship, but majestic victories of the inner struggles of man. This unbroken march of beautiful-bodied triumphs irresistibly invites the soul of a man to create other processions like it. I would I might lead a so magnificent file of glories into heaven!"

"Flutes and Horns and Violins—celestial sighs and breaths deep-drawn, penetrated with that heavenly wo which the deep heart knoweth when it findeth not room in the world for its too great love, and is worn with fastings for the beloved: fine purity fiercely attacked by palpitating fascinations, and bracing herself and struggling therewith, till what is maidenly in a man is become all grimy and sweat-beaded like a warrior; dear love, shot by some small arrow and in pain with the wound thereof; divine lamentations, far-off blowings of great winds, flutterings of trees and flower leaves and airs troubled with wing-beats of birds or spirits; floating hither and thither of strange incenses and odors and essences; warm floods of sunlight, cool gleams of moonlight, faint enchantments of twilight; delirious dances, noble marches, processional chants, hymns of joy and of grief. Ah! amidst of all these I lived last night, in the first chair next to Theodore Thomas's orchestra."

"'Twas opening night of Theodore Thomas's orchestra at Central Park Garden, and I could not resist the temptation to go and bathe in the sweet amber seas of this fine orchestra, and so I went, and tugged me through a vast crowd, and, after standing some while, found a seat, and the baton waved, and I plunged into the sea, and lay and floated. Ah! the dear flutes and oboes and horns drifted me hither and thither, and the great violins and small violins swayed me upon waves, and overflowed me with strong lavations, and sprinkled glistening foam in my face, and in among the clarinetti, as among waving water-lilies with plexile stems, I pushed my easy way, and so, even lying in the music waters, I floated and flowed, my soul utterly bent and prostrate."

In 1873 Mr. Hamerik, director of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, engaged Lanier as first flute in his orchestra, at a salary of sixty dollars a month. To this artist soul, the position opened the gates of heaven. From this time he dilates upon his orchestral raptures, and the swift thronging triumphs of the admired "Flauto Primo." All who knew him at this period testify that his playing was marvelous. He writes to his wife:

"Thou wouldst not know my playing now for that which thou heardst in Marietta. The instrument begins to feel me, to grow lithe under my fingers, to get warmed to life by my kiss, like Pygmalion's stone, and to respond with perfect enthusiasm to my calls. . . . It is like a soul made into silver. How can the people but respond if I have its exquisite inner self speaking by my lips!"

In the third section of the book, "Letters between Two Poets: Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier," we see Lanier as the devoted student, the original thinker, the trenchant critic, the exquisite poet. He was still harassed by his two life-long foes, poverty and consumption, but continued to catch, by stealth, as it were, seasons of rare happiness, and to advance in his art.

Lanier was still comparatively unknown, but Bayard Taylor had a world-wide reputation. He was crowded with profitable engagements, and yet there is something ominous in the sense of *weariness*, the consciousness of being overworked, the longing for leisure in which to do his *dear unpaying work*, that his letters constantly express. When nominated Minister to Germany, he writes (in 1878):

"My dear Lanier: There's a rewarding as well as an avenging fate! What a payment for all my years of patient and unrecognized labor! But you know just what the appointment is to me. It came as a surprise after all—and a greater amazement is the wonderful and generous response to it from press and people. I feel as if buried under a huge warm wave of congratulation."

But his reward had come too late. He was still in the very prime of life, but the strain of a quarter of a century had undermined his constitution, and on the threshold of the new career he fell. Lanier's first letter to Germany, addressed, "My dearest Minister—always a minister of grace to me," received no reply.

The concluding section of the book is entitled, "A Poet's Letters to a Friend." The friend was the Southern poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne. In one of them, speaking of the deep despondency to which artistic natures are peculiarly liable, Lanier writes (1869):

"These wonderful hells into which we descend, at such times—who will picture them to one who has not dwelt in them? It is idle to discuss colors with a blind man. So for me, however, the good God has seen fit to arm me, very singularly, against the dark hosts of temptations that dwell in these places. The longing for stimulants, which I feel in common, I suppose, with all men of like nature, always defeats itself in my particular case, by awakening a certain *pride of pain*, a certain self-gratulation of sorrow (how foolish this sounds!) which enables me to defy the whole damnable troop with a power which seems thoroughly anomalous, in view of the fact that, ordinarily, I do not think my *will* is very strong because my *sympathies*, which are strong, easily override it. . . . . .

"At any rate, these present spring breezes are blowing on my soul as on a young green leaf, and I wave and sway and rise and fall, in the midst of the heavens, with a wonderful love and happiness upbearing me. Ah! the exquisite, intense calms, which are yet full of a strange quickening and stir of birth! I have a boy whose eyes are as blue as your Æthra's. Every day when my work is done I take him in my strong arms and lift him up and pore on his face. The intense repose, penetrated somehow with a thrilling mystery of *potential* activity, which dwells in his large open eyes, teaches me new things. I say to myself, where are the strong arms in which I, too, might lay me, and repose, and yet be full of the fire of life? And always, through the twilight, come answers from the other world: 'Master, Master, Master, there is one, one Christ; in His arms we rest.'"

PETRONIUS: THE EARLIEST OF REALISTIC NOVELISTS.

SINCE the publication of the "Quo Vadis" of Sienkiewicz, the Latin novelist Petronius has not been wholly unknown to popular fame; yet the important position he holds as the first realistic novelist, and the creator of a new *genre*, is not generally recognized. In *The Sewanee Review*, Mr. Frank Frost Abbott gives an account of this Roman of the first century, and of his book. Little has come down to us of the novelist himself. He lived in the time of Nero, and was director-in-chief of the imperial pleasures under that monarch. Only a part of his work has been preserved—hardly a fourth of the original book. Yet Mr. Abbott regards it not only as the first example of a prose romance, but as "one of the greatest pieces of realistic fiction." He says:

"The action of the story in its complete form, as the contemporaries of Petronius had it, took place in certain Italian and provincial towns. Three principal episodes of considerable length have come down to us, and in them the scene is laid in two Italian towns. Some one has said that our own novelist Howells was the first writer to reproduce accurately the local color of different towns within the borders of the same country. I am afraid that Howells's supporters must yield to Petronius his claim to this distinction. When one follows the hero in the novel of Petronius from the shores of the bay of Naples, where the scene is at first laid, to Croton, in Southern Italy, he comes into an entirely different atmosphere. He passes out of the circle of Rome's influence. The provincial aristocracy of the little

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Campanian village, making its crude attempts to imitate the manners of the metropolis, gives place to the elegant depravity of a town which was essentially Greek in its mode of life, and the differences which existed between the two types of society are presented in so subtle a fashion that even a close student, like Zola, of the characteristics which society of the same grade shows in different modern cities might admire the result.

"The hero of the romance is a Greek freedman who lives by his wits. Gathered about him in the story is a picturesque group of adventurers, parvenus, tradesmen, professional poets, fortune-hunters, and petty provincial magistrates. It is an interesting fact that in this novel of Petronius women for the first time, in so far as I know, play an important part in literature. The narrative literature of the earlier period deals mainly with the doings of men and their relations to one another, and it is primarily addressed to men. A late writer has acutely surmised that the romance of chivalry was written for women, and that we owe to them the beginnings of the modern novel. What has just been noted of the 'Satiræ' of Petronius would indicate the same origin for the ancient novel with equal probability. . . . . .

"One of the fundamental principles of modern realism as enunciated, for instance, by Zola and Howells and Garland is that the characters of the persons concerned should be revealed to the reader by their words and actions, without comment or explanation on the part of the author. This principle has been scrupulously observed by Petronius, and there is not a single instance in his novel where the artist destroys the illusion by obtruding his own personality into the scene he is painting. As for his characters, they stand out with marvelous distinctness—the *roué* Encolpius, the poetaster Eumolpus, the parvenu Trimalchio, and the shrewd housewife Fortunata. Even the minor characters are portrayed with as much clearness and individuality as the figures in one of Meissonier's pictures."

IS KIPLING VERILY THE VOICE OF THE "HOOLIGAN"?

SIR WALTER BESANT is an optimist of optimists, and any crabbed attack on the present perfection of men, manners, or literature hurts his soul. Mr. Robert Buchanan recently had the temerity to make such an attack, in an article in *The Contemporary Review* entitled, "The Voice of the Hooligan" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 23), and in the course of it to express in terms not overburdened with respect the opinion that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is *par excellence* the voice of the "Hooligan," meaning that he stands for and expresses all that is obstreperous, and vulgar, and barbarian in our present-day civilization.

Sir Walter will not, in the first place, admit that civilization is in a bad way. "In all directions," he says, "is visible the working of the most real philanthropic endeavors that the world has ever seen; the nearest approach to practical Christianity that has appeared, I believe, since the foundation of the Christian religion." What else, he asks, is the meaning of "free schools, free libraries, factory acts, continuation schools, polytechnics?" Sir Walter then turns to the second object attacked—Mr. Kipling—and his fervent appreciation has just now something of the charm of novelty, coming as it does after so many articles of more or less hostile criticism in the reviews of the past few months.

The first of Mr. Kipling's many titles to praise, says the writer, is his possession of realism, of convincing power and inherent magnetism:

"These conditions are all found in Kipling's work, and in full measure, without any reservations. He has this magnetic force; he compels us to listen; he tells his story with directness, force, and simplicity. So real is the story, with such an air of reality does he present it, that we see it as we see the moving pictures which the new photography throws upon the canvas.

"It is in writing as in drawing. One man produces his effects with many strokes and careful elaboration; another produces the same effect with a single bold stroke or with the least possible curve or deflection of a line. The effect is produced in Kipling's work by the one bold stroke; without apparent effort the right word presents itself; the right phrase which others seek, and seek in vain, without apparent hesitation takes its place; it belongs to the story.

"He also believes his own story; that faith is necessary if he would make his hearers believe it. And because he believes it he is enabled to tell it simply and directly without seeking to add the artificial stimulus of a labored style.

"These reasons for the popularity of a writer are elementary. Yet they have, in this case, to be set forth, as the best answer to any assailant. Another reason, not so obvious to the ordinary reader, is his enthusiasm for humanity. Probably Kipling never gave it, consciously, so fine a name; is ignorant perhaps that this attribute can be found in his work. Yet the thing is there. Always, in every character, he presents a man; not an actor; a man with the passions, emotions, weaknesses, and instincts of humanity. It is perhaps one of the Soldiers Three; or it is the man who went into the mountains because he would be a king; or the man who sat in the lonely lighthouse till he saw streaks; always the real man whom the reader sees beneath the uniform and behind the drink and the blackguardism. It is the humanity in the writer which makes his voice tremulous at times with unspoken pity and silent sympathy; it is the tremor of his voice which touches the heart of his audience. And it is this power of touching the heart which causes men and women of all classes and of every rank to respond with a greater love for the writer than for any other writer living among us at the present moment."

Next Sir Walter Besant considers Kipling as a poet, particularly as "the poet of the empire." He says:

"He is emphatically not a Londoner; he does not seek inspiration in the smoking-room of a West End club; he does not observe in Piccadilly; he does not evolve humanity out of an easy-chair with the aid of a cigarette. He is a son of the empire; he has brought home to the understanding of the most parochial of Little Englanders the sense and knowledge of what the British empire means. What Seeley taught scholars, Kipling has taught the multitude. He is the poet of the empire. Not the jingo rimer; the poet with the deepest reverence for those who have built up the empire; the deepest respect for the empire; the most profound sense of responsibility:

> Fair is our lot. Oh! goodly is our heritage!
> (Humble ye, my people, and be fearful in your mirth!)
> For the Lord our GOD most High,
> He hath made the deep as dry,
> He hath smote for us a pathway to the ends of all the earth!
>
> Yea, tho we sinned—and our rulers went from righteousness—
> Deep in all dishonor tho we stained our garments' hem,
> Oh! be ye not dismayed,
> Tho we stumbled and we strayed,
> We were led by evil counselors—the Lord shall deal with them!

"That is, I suppose, the 'Voice of the Hooligan.' Again, is it the Hooligan who sings of the Last Chantey to the text, 'And there was no more sea'?"

After briefly alluding to "The Recessional" and "The White Man's Burden" as poems whose ethical content is the very opposite of Hooliganism, Sir Walter turns to Kipling's attitude toward war, and concludes thus:

"Kipling, in verse and in prose, is one to whom war is an ever-present possibility and an ever-present certainty. There is a time to speak of war and a time to speak of peace. At this moment it is well that some one who has a voice should speak of war. It seems that in the present stage of civilization, just as in the past, there falls upon the nations, from time to time, the restlessness which can only be pacified by war. The French nation, at this moment, seems to be restless to the highest degree under this obsession. We ourselves are in the throes of the biggest war since the Indian Mutiny. Two years ago, the most pacific country in the world, the Great Republic of North America, was seized with this restlessness, which it is still working off. A time may come when war will not be a necessity—but that time is not yet. For my own part, I entirely agree with Archbishop Alexander in the words quoted by Mr. Buchanan:

> And as I note how nobly natures form
> Under the war's red rain, I deem it true
> That He who made the earthquake and the storm
> Perchance made battles too.

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There are worse evils than war. There are

—the lust of Gold
And love of a Peace that is full of wrongs and shames.

"It is a threadbare commonplace to write that there are worse evils than war, but it must be said over and over again, especially when the horrors of war are upon us. The poisonous weeds that grow rank in times of peace corrupt the national blood; they deaden the sense of honor; they encourage the ruthless company promoter who trades upon the ignorance of the helpless; they lower the standards of honor; they enlarge the slough of indulgence and the unclean life. War does not kill these things; but it may restore the sense of duty, sacrifice, patriotism; it may bring back the nobler ideals; it may teach the world that there are better gods than the idols they have fashioned with their own hands; it may seize on the hearts of the young and preserve their instincts of generosity:

Tho many a light shall darken and many shall weep
For those that are crushed in the clash of jarring claims.
. . . . . .
And many a darkness into light shall leap,
And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
And noble thought be freer under the sun,
And the heart of the people beat with one desire.

"This potency of war; these possibilities; this necessity of war when the cause is just; this ennobling of a people by war are present in the mind of Kipling as in the mind of Tennyson. The time, indeed, has come again when we are called

—To wake to the higher aims
Of a land that has lost for a little the lust of gold.

"It is not on the side of those who are ruled and led by this lust that Kipling stands; nor is it for barbaric conquest and the subjugation of free peoples that he sings."

RESULTS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

AT the recent meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, which met at Cambridge, Mass., the principal subject of discussion was the "advisable differences between the education of young women and young men." A remarkable unanimity of opinion appeared to prevail that (to use President Eliot's phrase) "there must be a real, essential, wise difference" in the education of the two sexes, but that as yet no one has discovered what this difference should be. All are agreed, said Dr. Eliot, that "the means of discovery is to be an absolute freedom of studies for both men and women."

In the course of the debate, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, late president of Wellesley College, made an interesting contribution to the discussion, expressing her unbounded confidence in the good results of higher education for women, derived from her long experience of this education in colleges both East and West. She said in part (we quote from the Chicago *School Review*, December):

"It is not possible to-day, any more than it was possible a hundred years ago, to annihilate the womanliness of our American girls by anything that you can do to them in education. I really can not find that it makes much difference in their love of womanly ideals whether they are in a Western coeducational college, or under the shadow of the oldest Eastern university, or alone in the estates of a woman's college by themselves. I have found everywhere womanly girls, keen in their ambitions for usefulness, and tender-hearted in their desire to be good comrades of the American men, with whom they expect to live their lives. . . . . .

"Twenty-five years ago we were all sure—I was sure—that when women began in large numbers to go to college, and were free to choose, they would turn mainly to languages and literature; to history, fine arts, music; the esthetic side of life. I thought of their sympathy, their imagination, their affection, and I expected they would excel in the humanities. I never foresaw that they would turn impassioned to pure mathematics, to physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy. Yet that is the evidence of twenty-five years. New England, as well as old England, has her Phillippa Fawcetts, and women in Europe, as well as in this country, in the few years they have had a little freedom of opportunity, have shown such particular aptitude for mathematics and the exact sciences, that I am sometimes afraid they are going to leave all the poetry and philosophy to men, and claim the accurate sciences for themselves.

"We old teachers know that girls differ among themselves in mental tastes and powers, quite as much as they differ from boys. My experience in teaching both makes me confident that whatever our own individual ideals may be, the only way to show what is the ideal college, or to find out the advisable college studies for women, is to give the widest possible freedom in election of subjects and methods to our daughters, to let the girls who are fed by mathematics have mathematics, and the girls who long for music and art have music and art as their specialties; and, to be sure, all the time, that we shall 'fit them to be good wives and mothers' when we fit them to be fine and cultivated women."

Adopting the admirable definition of true education given by one of the speakers—"self-realization"—President Eliot proceeded to apply this test to the higher training of women. He said:

"Self-realization! Now, are the selves the same in men and women? That seems to me to be a fundamental question—whether these selves which are to be as perfectly realized as possible in this life are the same in the two sexes. Mrs. Palmer said with great truth that it was impossible to extinguish or annihilate womanliness, no matter to what training exercises you may subject the woman. What is that womanliness which is so indestructible! What is the manliness which is equally indestructible? Are they alike? Are they not essentially different, and do we not all recognize that essential difference; and is not the charm of human life and the greatest happiness of life due to that essential difference? Then it seems to me that function should ultimately determine education. If we know what the function of a human being is to be, have we not in that knowledge a good guide to the education of the individual? Now, is there not a profound and eternal difference between the function of the woman and the function of the man in this world? Look at them physically between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five. How profoundly different are the functions of the woman and the man? We must consider masses in discussing this question, not individuals. Look at the great mass, and is not the function of the woman between twenty-five and forty-five deeply different from that of the man? I say that education should regard function. Therefore, must it not be that the right education of a woman, or of women in general, should be different from the right education of men in general? And, again, should not education be determined by environment? It has been determined by environment for the millions of the human race. How must it be in the future? Does not environment determine education, and should not education prepare for environment? Now, how different is the environment through life of every woman from that of every man? Are we not all sensible of this profound and eternal difference in environment? Therefore, must we not all think it probable that there should be a difference in education corresponding to that difference, that inevitable difference, of environment?"

NOTES.

"BEN HUR" continues to be one of the chief popular successes of the season in New York. At the Wednesday matinée on December 27, the largest application for seats ever recorded in New York for a mid-week matinée was received.

KIPLING'S ballad of "The Absent-Minded Beggar," sung nightly in the London music halls for the benefit of the British soldiers' relief fund, has already brought in nearly $100,000. Mrs. Beerbohn Tree alone has earned over $500 a week for the fund by reciting the poem.

THE jubilee year of *Harper's Magazine* is marked by the publication of several notable series of articles, particularly by Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel of "Eleanor," which begins in the January number. In the same number are also two poems by the author of "David Harum," found after Mr. Westcott's death.

IBSEN'S "The Master Builder" was brought out at the Carnegie Lyceum, New York, on the evenings of January 17 and 18, in Mr. John Blair's Course of Modern Plays. In this play Mr. Blair did not himself act. His part was taken by William H. Pasco. Miss Florence Kahn, who was "discovered" by Mr. Blair and who has been winning much praise for acting in the Course of Modern Plays, has been engaged for next season by Richard Mansfield.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THERE A GREAT ANTARCTIC CONTINENT?

THE two expeditions that are about to start for the South Pole may be expected to throw light on the vexed question of the Antarctic continent, which is so strongly believed in by Sir John Murray and other equally eminent geographers. The plans of the two expeditions—one English and one German—are outlined in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 2) by M. Paul Combes, who expresses his belief that no adequate evidence of such a continent has yet been adduced, altho it may, for all that, be in existence. We translate the greater part of M. Combes's article below. Says the writer:

"The general physical phenomena of the globe depend largely on the local phenomena of the polar regions, and can be completely elucidated only when we have precise data regarding these latter.

"In the case of the North Pole, which is much more accessible than the South, this study is already considerably advanced. On the contrary, the Southern regions of the globe, because of the obstacles that they oppose to investigation, have been neglected, and the information that we possess about them is of the most rudimentary kind.

"It is to fill this void that the English and German Antarctic expeditions have been organized. The payment of their expenses is now guaranteed, their plans are formulated, and their *personnel* has been selected.

"The English expedition, following the so-called South American route, will proceed from the Shetlands southward to Alexander I. Land. There, at about latitude 70° S. and longitude 90° W., a first station will be established, if that is possible. Then, following the route, the expedition hopes to be able to establish on Cape Adair, on Victoria Land, a second station, whence an attempt will be made to get closer to the South Pole, and near which the chief scientific work of the expedition will be carried out.

"The German expedition will leave the Kerguelen Isles, situated in the Indian Ocean at latitude 50° S., longitude 70° E., which are open to navigation during the whole year. Thence, moving southwest, the expedition will reach a point on Wilkes Land, where a winter station adapted for systematic observations will be constructed. At the beginning of spring, an attempt will be made to advance on the ice, with sledges, in the direction of the magnetic pole. At the end of the season the little known shores of Wilkes Land will be explored perhaps as far as Victoria Land, the southernmost of known lands, discovered by Ross in 1842.

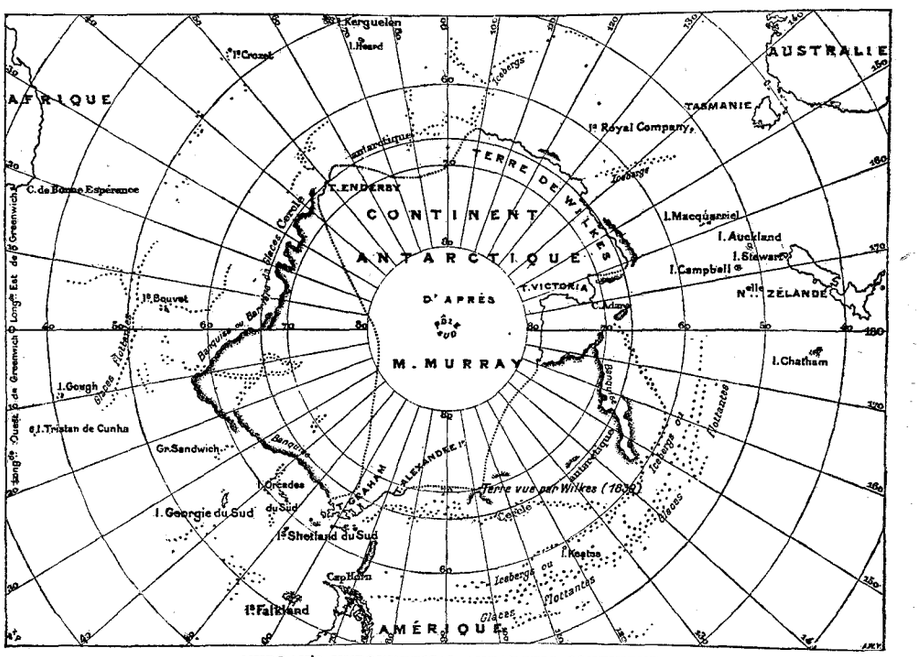
"Dr. von Drygalski, chief of the German expedition, thinks that the time could not have been better chosen for exploration in these high latitudes, because of the conditions that now obtain near the South Pole.

"It is known that there are great variations, from year to year, in the state of the ice in the Antarctic regions. Thus, while Captain Weddell, in 1823, starting from the New Orkneys, was able to advance without trouble as far as latitude 74°, and saw from that point an ice-free sea as far as the eye could reach, all the explorers who followed him have found before them an unbroken barrier long before they reached this point.

"Now, in 1891 and 1894 an unusual quantity of floating ice appeared in the South Atlantic, and then in the Indian Ocean from 1894-97, advancing each year toward the East. It has now reached the Kerguelen Isles, which are generally beyond the northern limits of floating ice. An examination of the ice shows that it comes from terrestrial glaciers, which have broken up after years of adherence to the continent—a well-known phenomenon, which takes place at long intervals in the northern parts of the globe."

In consequence of the breaking up of these vast glaciers, M. Combes tells us, von Drygalski believes that it will be possible, for several years, to push much farther poleward than could have been done while so great a mass of coast ice was still in existence. What is the character of the land to which these great glaciers so long adhered? Sir John Murray believes that there is a single vast south-polar continent, and he has even drawn a chart of this continent, which is shown herewith. M. Combes says of the way in which Murray's map was made:

"His method was the simplest possible. It consisted in first marking on a map of the Antarctic regions all the points where land has been found, and in then joining these scattered frag-



MURRAY'S HYPOTHETICAL ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

ments by a dotted line. Perhaps this method would have been a safe one if more land had been discovered in the south polar regions. But in Murray's map there is four times as much dotted as continuous line. This is giving to mere hypothesis a proportion that makes it seem rather improbable.

"Are there other arguments to justify this belief? The reader may judge for himself.

"What we know of the configuration and structure of icebergs in the austral regions, says Murray, seems to show that they are formed on an extended land surface, and that they then slide off into the sea. Ross sailed for nearly 500 kilometers [315 miles] along a great wall of ice, 48 to 60 meters [150 to 200 feet] high, near which soundings showed a depth of 240 to 720 meters [800 to 2,400 feet]. This was plainly the face of a great glacier in process of sliding downward, and ready to produce, at any point, one of the icebergs several miles long described by these travelers.

"All this is quite probable; but it does not justify Murray's conclusion that a single vast Antarctic continent extends around the Pole. . . . .

"Most of the land discovered near the Antarctic circle is flat, and on a surface of this kind no great extent of glacier is necessary to make its face present a height like that seen by Ross. Greenland furnishes numerous examples. The argument from the length of the coast is therefore insufficient.

"Murray also brings up the nature of the rocks collected on Antarctic shores, which he regards as 'continental rocks'—I know not why."

These rocks, M. Combes tells us, are gneiss, granites, mica-

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schist, quartz diorites, quartzites, and limestones, probably dropped to the ocean bed by icebergs and brought up by the drag-nets of the *Challenger* expedition. But similar specimens may be found on plenty of small islands. Fossils collected by Donald and Larsen show that the Antarctic lands once had a fine climate, but they do not, as has been asserted, prove anything with regard to the extent of these lands. M. Combes concludes:

"All this is not brought forward to combat Murray's hypothesis, but to show that the arguments that support it are insufficient. We really are at present very poorly off for knowledge about the importance, the configuration, and the nature of the Antarctic lands. We have seen only their coasts, and only portions of these; and no one knows whether the coast line is continuous, or whether there is only an archipelago.

"This is one of the problems that the approaching Antarctic expeditions will have to solve."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SANITARY TREE.

NOW that the United States is extending its realm into the tropics, any means of waging successful warfare upon malarial diseases, which, next to filth diseases, are the most frequent and destructive in tropical regions, becomes a subject of national interest. Dr. John Gifford, the founder of *The Forester*, writes, in the January number of that paper, of the high value of the eucalyptus as a sanitary aid. He refers not to the medicinal quality of its oil, nor to the mysterious influence in counteracting malaria which some persons attribute to its aromatic fragrance. Its chief efficacy, he thinks, is due to the fact that it promotes drainage, acting upon the soil like a powerful pump. What is most needed in fever districts, we are told, is drainage, and this can be obtained most quickly and economically by planting the eucalyptus. He writes:

"The cause of malarial fever is known. It is due to a minute ameboid organism which breeds in warm, stagnant, marshy places. Just how this is communicated to the human body is a question. Some say that the disease lurks in miasmatic vapors and that breathing the night air in certain places is sufficient; others claim that drinking-water is the vehicle, and others that mosquitoes carry it from the marshes and inoculate our blood. No matter how it reaches the human body, the indirect cause remains the same. Once eliminate the marsh-land and you deprive these pestiferous organisms, including the mosquito, of their breeding-place and thus indirectly reduce the amount of fever.

"The malarial condition of our South is mainly due to the ill-treatment of forest lands and the formation of stagnant marshes in consequence. It is a noteworthy fact that densely forested swamp regions, such as the Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina, are free from malaria and perfectly healthy, while the adjacent burnt-over pine and savanna lands are famous for their unhealthfulness. Just as the sanitary conditions of the Landes of France and the Italian Campagna were rendered healthy by tree growth, so is it possible to improve the sanitary condition of the southern United States and West Indies.

"Only reflect that the leaves of a medium-aged beech-tree if spread out would cover eight times the area that the growth in question occupied, and it will be quite apparent that even in the hardest down-pours almost one fifth of the water is intercepted by the foliage and thence flows slowly down the trunks or passes off in vapor. Add to this the immense quantities of water transpired by the leaves, often, as with the eucalyptus, several times the amount which falls on its surface in the form of rain.

"That the aromatic fragrance of the eucalyptus has some mysterious influence in preventing malaria is probably fiction, altho the oil has medicinal qualities; but it is true that every eucalyptus-tree is a powerful pump which is constantly at work sucking the water out of the soil in a degree which varies of course with the condition of the atmosphere."

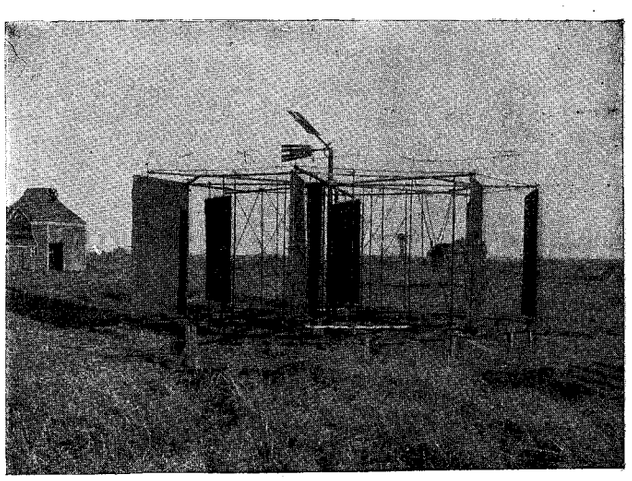
The eucalyptus grows with remarkable speed, Dr. Gifford tells us, sometimes at the rate of ten feet a year. Its wood is almost indestructible, and in appearance it is notably beautiful. Dr. Gifford closes with references to the beneficial effects of the eucalyptus on the health of Jamaica, Australia, and the Roman Campagna. In Australia, especially, the immunity of the country districts from malaria is attributed to its action.

HOME-MADE WINDMILLS IN NEBRASKA.

A NEW type of windmill has been evolved by the Nebraskan farmer. The home-made windmills of that State appear to be marvels of rustic engineering, so far as simplicity, cheapness, and perfect adaptability of means to end are concerned. These mills are described by Erwin Hinckley Barbour in *The Scientific American Supplement*, and a brief notice of the more extended article appears in *The Scientific American* (January 13). From this latter we quote the paragraphs that follow:

"To those who may be unfamiliar with these windmills they will be a revelation, and the importance of this movement inaugurated by the inventive farmers of Nebraska is made manifest, in that many acres of garden truck, fruit-land, and even farm-land are irrigated at a trifling expense. Stock is supplied with water, ranchmen and sheepherders are benefited, dairy products are increased and improved, and the comfort of the village and the rural home is often enhanced. The merits of these home-made mills have enjoyed such prompt recognition that they are going up daily, not to the detriment, however, of windmills which are made by regular manufacturers, but in addition to them."

Those who build these mills, Mr. Barbour tells us, are generally "the wealthy and more progressive among the older and well-established farmers, or else younger men just making a start, and not the roving, unsettled, or shiftless class." The mills may be used for the irrigation of the garden and for supplying the house, or put to work in various ways to save hand labor, such as running a grindstone, churning, working a feed-grinder, corn-sheller, the wood-saw, and other farm machinery. The mills cost on the average but four or five dollars, not including labor. They are usually put up at odd times and made out of material at hand. Some cost but $1.50, and from this there is every gradation in price up to $150, which will build an eight-horse-power mill, capable of grinding 200 to 300 bushels of grain per day. Mr. Barbour divides the mills into "Jumbos," "Merry-go-Rounds," "Battle Ax," "Holland," and "Mock Turbines." To quote again:



A MERRY-GO-ROUND WINDMILL, LINCOLN, NEBR.

"The 'Jumbo,' or 'Go-devil,' as some call it, is very like an old-fashioned overshot wheel. They lend themselves readily to construction, being very simple in design, and they are very economical. . . . The efficiency of the Jumbo mills is low, but this is compensated for by the fact that they are comparatively inex-

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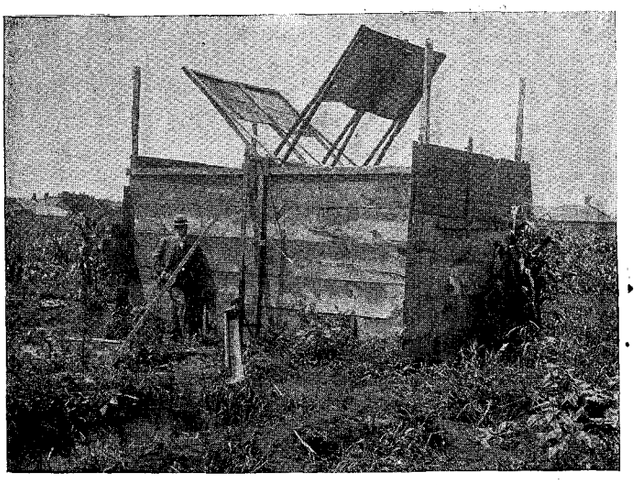
pensive to build, for a good mill of this type can be built for $3, and a better one for $8. Some have been built large enough to irrigate ten acres of orchard. The smaller Jumbos, termed 'Baby Jumbos,' are very small mills. They are generally mounted on abandoned towers or upon buildings, while the larger mills of the



HOME-MADE "JUMBO" WINDMILL, LINCOLN, NEBR.

same class are set upon the ground and securely anchored there. They are all set so as to catch to best advantage the prevailing wind of the place, which is north and south in Nebraska.

"The construction of the Jumbo mill will be understood by reference to the above engraving, which shows one which was made at an expense of $8. The sails are made of old coffee-sacks, and the cut-offs or wind-guards may be seen at either side. They are raised and lowered by pulley and rope. The dimensions are 13 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 13 feet high. This mill successfully irrigates a five-acre garden. The reservoir supplied by this mill is 150 feet long by 4 feet wide and 2 or 3 feet deep. The sliding doors may be raised or lowered so as to cut off more or less of the force of the wind from the fans, as is rendered necessary by winds of varying velocities. Sometimes these Jumbo windmills are built one north and south and the other east and west, so as to insure service whatever the direction of the wind.

"In the 'Merry-go-Round' mill is found another attempt at the construction of mills of unlimited size. These mills are rather complex in construction and are not put up by the farmer, but by a carpenter and at a considerable expense. Mounted upon towers like ordinary turbine mills of the manufacturer, they soon reach a size at which the wind can upset them, however well anchored. This has led to the towerless mills, which stand low upon the ground, and consequently are capable of a greater circumference. These mills consist of a number of fans revolving about a central axis. About the same axis usually revolves a semicircular hood, thus exposing half of the fans and shielding the other half, the shield running upon friction rollers. When the mills are to be thrown into gear, the hood simply revolves until it covers all the fans on the windward side."

To Save the Colorado Cliff Dwellings.—The famous cliff dwellings of the West, it appears, are in danger of destruction at the ruthless hands of amateur archeologists. A recent resolution, adopted in Denver by the League of Colorado Municipalities, calls on Congress to legislate for the protection of the cliff dwellings from relic-hunters. Says the Denver *Republican* (December 17):

"The first step toward the preservation of the ruins is their protection by national law. When this is done the promiscuous digging and unearthing of valuable pottery by thousands of tourists from every part of the country will be stopped. Later, the Government may take steps to have the ruins included in a national park, but, unless the protective legal steps are first taken, there will soon be no ruins to preserve. The worst effect of the visits of the relic-hunters is not so much in the carrying away of pottery as in the unscientific manner in which the digging is conducted. The masonry of the ancients is battered down and walls and ceilings are left in a crumbled mass, while rooms that have been sealed for years are opened to the destructive action of the outer air. Under scientific treatment the cliff dwellings could be so opened that their architecture would be preserved and they would be practically restored as they existed ages ago. The only way in which a crusade can be successfully waged against the destructive relic-hunter is by arousing public sentiment and by making Colorado's statesmen realize that the people are in earnest in their desire to preserve the cliff dwellings. Action has already been put off too long, and if the ruins are to yield their treasures of knowledge to future generations every influential body in the State should follow the lead of the League of Colorado Municipalities in demanding legislation by Congress."

CAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY REACH OVER THE OCEAN?

NOTHING is easier than to multiply a fact by any convenient factor and to assume that the result still represents a fact—if not realized, at any rate realizable. This is a most unsafe process. We are telephoning over thousand-mile circuits; but New York can yet call up neither London nor Honolulu. Marconi can send his wave messengers over distances measured by scores of miles; but we need not necessarily conclude that they will ever traverse thousands, or even hundreds. A protest is made by *The Electrical Review* (January 3) against some unjustified conclusions of this nature. It says:

"There has been much loose talk about the bending of the radiations, whatever may be their nature, that are used in wireless telegraphy, around obstacles and around the curvature of the earth's surface. Over the comparatively smooth and unobstructed surface of the sea it is certain that signals have been exchanged over a distance implying a bending of the electrical impulses about one and one-half degrees from a rectilinear course. From this premise certain investigators have jumped to the conclusion that sufficiently powerful electrical disturbances emanating from a wave-radiating source would bend around the curvature of the earth between this country and Europe. If this is possible it implies diverting the electrical impulses by nearly a right angle from their initial course. If they will turn through one right angle it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that they may be made to turn through two, three, or even four, which begins to look a little like an absurdity."

The writer thinks that we have no evidence that these influences travel as electric waves, with a wave-front capable of swerving when it meets an obstacle. He goes on to say:

"In all the wireless-telegraph work that has been done so far the vertical elements of the sending and receiving circuits have been approximately parallel, or in the most favorable position for mutual electromagnetic induction. Is not a perfectly sufficient explanation of the actions noticed found in ordinary induction? When currents rush up and down in a vertical wire the whole surrounding neighborhood is filled with complex surges of magnetic potential. A parallel wire receiving them exhibits electromotive forces corresponding exactly to their movement with relation to it. Now it is, of course, true that equipotential surfaces of magnetic potential moving out from a current-carrying wire are, in a sense, wave fronts, but they are certainly not what are commonly called electric waves or Hertz waves. They fill the whole of space, theoretically speaking, except where conducting substances exist, and it is difficult to screen an object from them—to form an electromagnetic shadow—except by actually enclosing it in a good conductor. Hence, to argue that a dome of sea-water, requiring the influence to bend only about one or two degrees, means the possibility of transatlantic wireless telegraphy seems meaningless, because if actual electric waves of the Hertzian variety are in question the deduction is on too slender a premise, and if electromagnetic induction is the explanation, vertical wires on the two sides of the Atlantic would be nearly perpendicular to one another, or in the least favorable position. It seems worth while for some one to try the transatlantic experiment and set the whole matter at rest."

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ELECTRICITY AS A DUTIABLE PRODUCT.

A RECENT decision of the German courts that theft of the electric current could not be punished as such, because electricity, not being a material substance, could not be stolen, was recently noted in these columns. A similar question has now come up in our own country. The Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls has of late been extending its lines into this country, and, as the Niagara Falls Power Company, whose plant is just across the river on American soil, does not desire to see American machinery operated by Canadian power, it has claimed that currents brought across from Canada must be made to pay duty. Says *Electricity* (January 3), in a leading editorial on the subject:

"In a communication to the Treasury Department, officials of the Niagara Falls Power Company claim that inasmuch as the electric current is a thing of value, bought and sold, and that since it comes into actual competition with an American industry by reason of the extension of the lines of the Canadian company to as many points as possible in the United States, and the selling of its light and power to as many customers as it can get, it should be made subject to duty.

"On the other hand, the Ontario Company declares that the electric current can not be regarded as an 'article' within the meaning of the tariff law, despite the representation of the Niagara Company that electricity is a thing that can be measured as accurately as potatoes or wheat or cotton cloth."

This is not the first time that the question has been raised, altho it has never been brought up so prominently before. To quote again:

"Several years ago a letter was received by the Treasury Department from a resident of Watertown, N. Y., in which it was stated that the writer had obtained a concession to build and operate an electric-power plant on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls, and inquiring if in the event of the current being transmitted across the border tariff duty would be imposed. At that time the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury placed himself on record as stating that no tariff charges would be assessed. Now, however, the Treasury Department is said to be inclined to take a different view of the matter, but it has submitted the question to several leading collectors of customs in various parts of the country in order to secure their ideas on the subject. If it is finally decided that the electric current should be assessed, it would be at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* under the paragraph for unenumerated manufactured articles."

The Washington correspondent of *The Western Electrician* (December 30) quotes a case that may have some legal bearing on the question. He says:

"Some years ago a similar measure was proposed in connection with natural gas piped across from the Canadian side, but it was upset by the decision of the board of general appraisers, which maintained that gas was not an 'article,' which decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States; and the Government is now refunding money to the gas company on duties that were assessed on natural gas by a collector during the early part of the present year."

The conclusion of *Electricity* in the matter is as follows:

"The simplest way out of the difficulty would be for the Treasury Department to adhere to its original decision not to levy an assessment on electric current, for in our opinion the Ontario Power Company will have difficulty enough in meeting the rates of the Niagara Falls Power Company on United States territory without it being necessary to protect the American company by means of a 20-per-cent. tax imposed on its rival."

How to Catch Cold.—The various ways in which a cold may be brought on are thus described by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health*, December: "A little knife-blade of air blowing in through a crack in a window, upon some part of the body, will chill that part, and the blood-vessels of that region will become contracted, affecting, somewhere in the interior of the body, an area in reflex relation with this portion of the surface of the body. For instance, the blood-vessels of the skin of the top of the shoulders and the chest are associated with the blood-vessels of the lungs, so that whatever happens to the blood-vessels of the skin of the shoulders and chest happens also to the blood-vessels of the lungs. If there is a contraction of the blood-vessels of the back of the neck, there will be a contraction of the blood-vessels of the nose and throat, and if there is a contraction of the blood-vessels of the top of the shoulders and the shoulder-blades, there will also be a contraction of the blood-vessels of the lungs. When the influence of the cold is continued, this contraction is followed by congestion. When one puts his hands into cold water for a few minutes, they are first pale, and then red. This is reaction. The longer the application and the more intense the degree of cold, the greater will be the contraction and the congestion. So if the back of the neck is exposed for a long time to the influence of cold, one is likely to have a cold in the nose and throat; if the shoulder-blades and the tops of the shoulders are exposed, one is likely to take cold in the lungs, and suffer from congestion of the lungs. If the cold is long continued, it may cause not only a congestion but an inflammation of the nose or the lungs. So, if the bottoms of the feet become wet or chilled, a weakness of the bladder may result if there has ever been a trouble there; or a weakness of the stomach, if there has been a catarrh of that organ."

A New Cure for Alcoholism?—These are the days of serums. The latest is an anti-alcoholic serum said to have been devised by two French physicians, Dr. Sappelier and Dr. Thébault. It is reported in *The Herald* (New York, December 27) that, in a paper just read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, these gentlemen describe the preparation of such a serum extracted from the veins of a horse primarily rendered alcoholic by artificial means. "It appears," the report goes on to say, "that the serum confers on dipsomaniacs an unconquerable distaste for alcoholic drinks." Commenting on this report, the Hartford *Times* says in its editorial column: "It would appear that this new medicine may be administered to a person without his knowledge, and in that case many a jolly toper may hereafter discover, to his vast surprise, that his incessant desire to guzzle alcoholic liquor has left him. . . . Such a cure as that announced in the cable despatches from Paris should put an end to the gold-cure business, of which we hear little in these days, but which still flourishes to a considerable extent. However, it is possible that the discoverers of the new serum may keep the exact method of preparing it a secret, and it is by no means impossible that the gold-cure men may be smart enough to obtain control of it." The medical journals have not yet reported or noticed the new serum.

Gas Mantles of Artificial Silk.—Artificial silk has found an unexpected use, according to a note in *Cosmos* (December 30). With the collodion that is to be drawn out into threads are mixed the salts of rare earths, and with the resulting threads are woven mantles for incandescent gas-burners. "The artificial silk industry," the note goes on to say, "is becoming more extensive daily. The factory at Besançon turns out 300 kilograms [660 pounds] a week, and can not supply the demand. Of course this does not all go to make incandescent mantles. This factory is about to be enlarged, and soon after the opening of the present year its production will be nearly 1,000 kilograms [2,200 pounds] a day. At Sprietenbach, a factory is now delivering 270 kilograms [594 pounds] daily, and the approaching opening of new factories in Belgium and Germany is announced."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROF. H. A. HOWE, of the University of Denver, writes us that the statement concerning his meteoric observations at Denver, quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 9 from *The Scientific American*, is incorrect. The quotation ran as follows: "Professor Howe, of the University of Denver, reported that he counted 18 Leonids besides a large number of meteors in other portions of the sky." Professor Howe says: "The facts are that on the morning of November 16th, I was busied with photographic observations, while the counting was done by a number of students who were under the direction of Prof. E. B. T. Spencer. The number of Leonids counted was 204, of which, however, a number must have been duplicates, so that 150 may be a fair estimate of the number of separate ones recorded. The work was considerably hindered by clouds, as also on the nights of November 13, 14, and 17, on which the writer saw 30 Leonids."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRESENT DRIFT OF BIBLE STUDY.

THE impression prevails in England and the United States that the alleged overthrow of the Tübingen theory on the Continent has practically brought criticism of the New Testament, particularly the Gospels, to a standstill. This, however, is an error, according to the Rev. Dr. James Stalker. Even orthodox German writers do not hesitate to characterize a saying of Christ as unauthentic if it does not square with their own opinions. Weiss, well known as a conservative critic, has formulated a theory of the Gospels that has a scale of ascending (and descending) values to the several "documents" in the four evangelists; and Holtzmann, another conservative writer, author of the "Hand Commentor," a book of world-wide and commanding influence, ascribes the incidents of Gospel history to various legendary origins. Says Dr. Stalker (in *The Contemporary Review*, January):

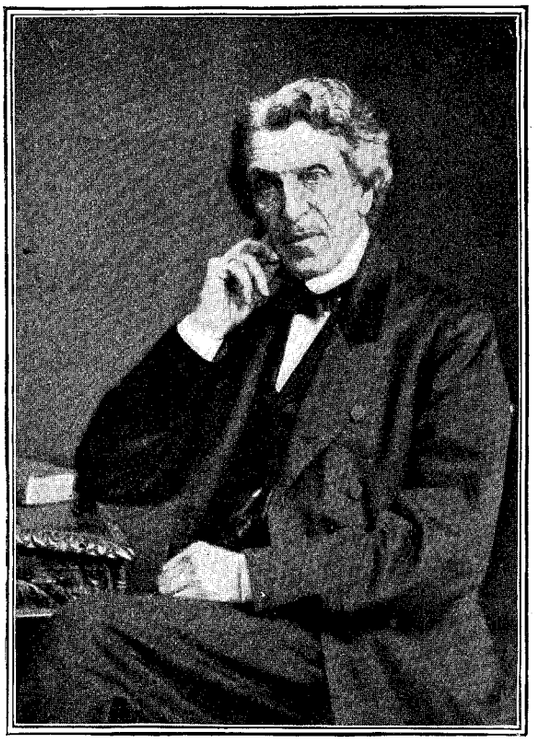
"Even St. Mark, which to the ordinary eye seems to bear the stamp of a very simple and unique authorship, is not now allowed to be all of a piece, but has to be decomposed by a critical process and rearranged before it can be accepted as a correct representation of the events. St. Matthew and St. Luke are based on an earlier document, which can be reconstructed in its entirety, and the testimony of this primitive Gospel has to be carefully distinguished from the magnified and amplified contents of the canonical books. Even in St. John, which most readers would declare to possess the literary unity and perfection of a crystal, altho a Johannine element is now recognized, there is discovered also the work of an editor, who has arranged and altered the whole in accordance with peculiar ideas of his own. It is more than possible that within the next decade the Gospels may be issued from the press printed in all the colors of the rainbow, to indicate the different documents of which they are composed, as is happening to the books of the Old Testament at the present hour. The materials already exist in abundance for such an effort; and only a bold hand is required to appropriate them.

"The total result of the critical processes, as they are usually applied on the Continent, is undoubtedly to attenuate the figure of Christ. His mightiest works and grandest sayings are taken from Him; and what is left reduces Him to a size very different from that in which He appears to the faith of the church. It is not a question whether this or that saying of His may be more correctly reported in one Gospel than in another, or whether the details of this or that miracle may have been modified by transmission from mouth to mouth, but whether the real Christ is He who was born of a virgin and rose from the dead, who raised Lazarus from the grave and walked on the waters, who said, 'All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth,' and, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world,' who gave His life for the sin of the world and will be the Judge of men at the last day; or whether Jesus was merely the son of Joseph and Mary, merely healed a few sick people, mainly of nervous disorders, by the influence of His imposing personality and perhaps with the help of some simple remedies of which He possessed the secret; merely rose from the dead in the same sense in which all souls of men, at the death of the body, pass to God, and can claim the worship of the world merely by a title a little higher than that under which, in the Roman Catholic Church, worship is rendered to the saints.

"That the battle of faith in the Gospels will have to be fought over again in the not distant future—and that under conditions extremely different from any under which it has ever been fought in this country before—I have no doubt whatever. But a great deal will depend on whether it will be have to be fought soon or not. If the constructive work on the mind of Christ, which I have attempted to outline, comes first, there will be erected a four-square citadel of faith which will be the best defense against unbelief; because the demonstration of the unity and coherence of all the main masses of Christ's thought is the best antidote to the disposition to niggle at the details. But the premature withdrawal of attention from the substance and the concentration of it on the form of His words would land us in an era of subjectivity, when the boldest and the most arbitrary would command the greatest attention, and the most sacred elements of our faith—the words of the Son of God—would be subjected, under the eyes of the public, to the processes of mangling and permutation which are painful enough when applied to the commoner parts of Scripture, without the control of a coherent and well-established conception of Christ's teaching as a whole. These things are, however, on the knees of the gods; the church must meet the questions which are providentially submitted to her as they arise, and she has always much both to learn and to unlearn. The literary origin of the Gospels is a problem of almost infinite intricacy which has not yet by any means been solved, and, till it is solved, she can not, of course, know how far her opinions may require to be modified."

JAMES MARTINEAU: A PROPHET OF NON-SECTARIANISM.

RELIGION in the widest sense of the word loses an eminent confessor in the death of Dr. James Martineau at the patriarchal age of ninety-five. For the greater part of the century, Dr. Martineau has stood for a conception of religion which



DR. JAMES MARTINEAU.

he preferred not to limit by the use of any doctrinal names or formulas. He was called a Unitarian, but he was unwilling to ally himself formally with any organization carrying a theological distinction in its name. In responding, upon his eightieth birthday, to the greetings of the National Conference of English Unitarians, he declared his belief that "the true religious life supplies grounds of sympathy and association deeper and wiser than can be expressed by any doctrinal names or formulas, and that free play can never be given to these spiritual affinities till all stipulation, direct or implied, for specified agreement in theological opinion, is discarded from the bases of church union." For sixty years he was a contributor to the leading reviews, and his keenness of intellect and width of learning gave him a place beside his contemporaries—Mill, Darwin, Spencer, Newman, and Carlyle—in the discussion of the great ethical, philosophical, and religious controversies of the century.

James Martineau was born in Norwich, England, on April 21, 1805, and after studying at Manchester New College and the Uni-

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tarian Seminary at York, he held a Unitarian charge at Liverpool for twenty-five years. It was his "Rationale of Religious Belief," published in 1836, which first shocked the conservative school of religious thought. From 1840 to 1885 he was, in succession, professor and principal at Manchester New College. It was not until the latter year that he published his "Types of Ethical Theory," regarded by many as the most able discussion of philosophical ethics of the century. In 1890 he published his greatest work, "The Seat of Authority in Religion."

The New York *Evening Post* (January 13) thus speaks of the latter half of Dr. Martineau's career as a philosopher, preacher, and man:

"All Martineau's energy in matters philosophical was bent to the destruction of those theories [necessarianism and empiricism] which had been the glory of his youth. He had other than dead men to fight. Hamilton and Mantell and Mill and Spencer defended the cause which he had abandoned. The Neo-Kantians and Neo-Hegelians had not yet sprung up, and, when they had, his way was not their way. He was often very much alone. He fought a good fight and he experienced the joy of battle. But tho uncommonly well furnished in science at the start, it is impossible to read his 'Study of Religion' and not feel that his instinctive opposition to Darwin and the evolutionists in general prevented his appreciation of the significance of their work. The easygoing materialism of Tyndall found in him a critic which obliged its author to modify it so much that it surrendered almost everything that Martineau desired.

"But whatever the worth of Martineau's philosophical writings, it was as a preacher of morals and religion that he did his most valuable work. The quality of his pulpit work has ample illustration in the two series of 'Endeavors after the Christian Life,' published in 1843 and 1847, and the two series, 'Hours of Thoughts on Sacred Things,' published in 1876 and 1880. The sermons in these four volumes are very different from the ephemeral products of ordinary pulpit eloquence. Their style is extremely beautiful, tho sometimes too ornate and not without defects in its articulation. It was as natural for Martineau to express himself in simile and metaphor as it was for him to breathe. These sermons have all the ethical intensity of Newman's without his paradoxes. They are as religious as they are ethical, summoning men to the worship of a living infinite Moral Ideal, the postulate and the necessity of our moral life. The 'Hours of Thought' suffer in comparison with the 'Endeavors' as more controversial and not free from the irritation of one who feels himself to be fighting a losing battle. In all his later writings Martineau was on the defensive, and he is less invigorating and inspiring in them than in the cheerfully aggressive writings of a less ripe manhood.

"Personally, he was a man of great refinement, delicacy, and charm. There was a faultless neatness in his dress and in the methods of his work. He had the look of an ascetic in his face and form. His frail appearance masked a vigorous constitution, and at eighty-three he could climb any mountain in Scotland, where he made his summer home. Among his friends he counted some of the wisest and best men of England and America."

The New York *Tribune* (January 13) says that it is not as a philosopher that Dr. Martineau will be remembered, but as "a prophet of what may be called rational religion." His religion was preeminently a human religion, yet it was not emptied of its divine element:

"Quite the contrary. But the divine element in religion was to him very much akin to the divine element in nature, something that always existed and always will exist, rather than a factitious relationship established at some given point of time. His belief in God was a positive enthusiasm. So profound, indeed, was it that it seemed to him sacrilegious to limit the divine Being to a trumpery relationship with some special race or some particular church. He would have had the church include in her membership all men of every creed who unfeignedly loved God and tried to do His will. Yet this great thinker, whose life was lived in the very spirit of Christian saintship, was in the eyes of official England only the minister of an obscure heretical sect, and spent many years of his life preaching to a handful of people in a dingy chapel in a back street of London.

"Nevertheless, his life has not been in vain. Institutions die with difficulty even in this age of individualism. Dr Martineau himself did not expect any realinement of ecclesiastical organizations in his day, but his teachings have had a profound effect on the thought of organized Christianity, sweetening, humanizing, and, if we may say so, Christianizing it. So that, while the old forms are still retained, and perhaps wisely, the spirit animating them is less mechanical and less intent on merely perpetuating the ecclesiastical machine as the supreme function of religion. This much he has done, and to-day his memory is cherished by a vast multitude of men and women who, according to the strict reading of their creed, would have to think of him as cast into the outer darkness of spiritual death."

THE FUTURE OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

IN the opinion of many leading men in the Presbyterian Church, a study of the recent statistics of that denomination furnishes food for some serious reflections as to the future of Presbyterianism in America. The New York *Observer* (December 28) devotes an article to this subject, taking the ground that it behooves Presbyterians to be wakeful and alert, not to rely too much on the past, but to use new armor and new weapons in meeting the changed conditions of the day. It says:

"The number of persons added to the entire church on examination has decreased by regular steps from 75,000 in 1894 to 48,000 last year. The number added by certificate has decreased with like regularity in the same time from 42,000 to 35,000. The net gain in membership has shown an even more marked decrease; in 1895, the net gain reported to the Assembly was 27,000; in 1896, 21,000; in 1897, 17,000; in 1898, 15,000; in 1899, only 8,000. This last was a gain of five sixths of one per cent. of the previous membership; four years ago the net gain was three per cent.

"Last year the strong synod of New Jersey suffered a net loss in membership of 423, and in two years' time it has made the pathetic increase of 23 persons. The great synod of New York made a net gain last year of 48 souls, just four per month, but the year before it lost more than it gained last year; and it is therefore smaller by 885 than it was two years ago. The synod of Indiana suffered a loss last year of 132, and in three years has gone back 1,124 in membership. The synods of Wisconsin and Nebraska, situated in the growing West tho they are, both fell off in membership last year. The synod of Pennsylvania, the largest in the church, presents a somewhat better record, for it reports a net gain of 2,203, and yet that is only a trifle over one per cent., and the presbytery of Philadelphia is one of five presbyteries within its bounds to report a decrease.

"A study of our Sabbath-school statistics is equally suggestive. A year ago last May, the General Assembly commenced the Twentieth Century Movement, and strongly urged presbyteries and churches to adopt it. This movement contemplated the addition of 500,000 scholars to our rolls before April, 1901, that is, in three years' time. At the end of the first year our Sabbath-school membership had decreased, in spite of the indefatigable labors of the Rev. Dr. Worden, secretary of the Sabbath-school Board, by 4,935. How long, at that rate, will it take to accomplish the coveted 500,000 increase? Our surprise and our sorrow are increased when we note that the synod of Pennsylvania contributes one fourth of this loss, and that the city of Philadelphia shows a balance on the wrong side of the account. There is something startling in the fact that Philadelphia, the very citadel of Presbyterianism, should show a net loss in the same year both in church and in Sabbath-school membership, and that the very center from which has sounded forth the trumpet call of progress to our Sabbath-schools throughout the land should itself fail to respond to that call.

"It is impossible to find sufficient explanation for these remarkable facts either in the country's excitement over war, or in the supposition of a general purging of the rolls, or in the hard times that have prevailed. The condition of war could not account for a decline dating from five years ago; the most thorough purging of the rolls would not diminish the number added to the church; and hard times have been wont to turn men's souls toward religion, however much they may straiten their pocket-

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books. Exceptional causes would account for particular cases, but the general conspiracy of so many facts extending over such a period of time can not be laid to chance, not to anything but a diminished vitality in the church. If it is the license of thought in matters religious, and the general secularity of the time, that are at fault, then it is no time to be calling the roll of our dead heroes and reciting their great achievements; it is the time to be alert and aggressive students of present problems, and wise and prompt in meeting new emergencies with new weapons. It will not do to put on the armor of Saul, glorious tho its record be; we must go into the conflict with such armor and such arms as the wisdom of the hour directs."

DISCOVERY OF THE BIRTHPLACE AND BONES OF BUDDHA.

THE lieutenant-governor of the Northwestern provinces of India in his recent annual report gives a most interesting description of the discovery of the authentic remains of Gautama Buddha in Northern India. According to all traditions, Buddha was born at Kapilavastu, capital of the Sakya clan, of which his father was prince or chief. At Buddha's death, a portion of the sacred relics was entrusted to the Sakyas; but for many centuries even the site of Kapilavastu, which had been destroyed by a rival clan, was a subject of dispute. During the winter of 1897-98, however, Dr. A. Führer, archeological surveyor to the Indian Government, began a series of excavations upon the spot best supported by tradition, in the Terai, a swamp that stretches for many hundreds of miles along the foothills of the mighty Himalayas. We quote the following account of the discovery from *Biblia* (January):

"Attention was devoted to two spots, both of which are indicated by the detailed description of Hiuen Tsiang, the Pausanias of ancient India. He states that several thousand tombs of the Sakyas, who fell in battle in defense of their city, were to be seen in his day outside the northwestern gate. Here Dr. Führer began digging, and was immediately rewarded with the discovery of a large number of small *stupas*, or relic shrines, arranged in symmetrical lines around a large central *stupa*. All of these *stupas* are square, which fact at once distinguishes them from any others hitherto known. It is confidently asserted that they are the oldest monuments yet unearthed in India. They are built of large, well-burnt bricks. The large *stupa* measured 43 feet 6 inches each side. On the level of the foundations, exactly in the true center, the relic chamber was reached, which contained a cylindrical red earthenware casket, with an ornamented copper lid. Inside the casket were found several small pieces of human bone, and a series of the precious things usually placed with the relics of a great man—such as two heavy triangular bits of gold and silver, two small images of Nagas (snake gods) worked in gold, pieces of pale greenish crystal, a garnet and a ruby, besides some grains of rice and fragments of white and black talc. Adjoining this *stupa* were disclosed the solid foundation walls of a large monastery, built in the form of a cross, 79 feet from north to south and 52 feet from east to west. The smaller *stupas* vary in size from 19 feet square to less than 8 feet square. Seventeen of them were opened, each of which contained the ashes of a Sakya warrior. In this case the relic casket consisted of a beautifully worked bronze or copper urn, enclosed within a brick chamber. The bricks were impressed with well-executed designs, showing either the sacred lotus, the *svastika*, the trident, and the thunderbolt, or the military weapons of the Sakya warriors—swords, daggers, javelins, battle-axes, shields, and standards.

"The second spot excavated was also pointed out by Hiuen Tsiang. Outside the eastern gate he says that there was a Saiva temple, with an image of the tutelary goddess of the Sakyas, sculptured as if 'rising in a bent position.' This temple and this image were duly found as described. The site of Kapilavastu, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha, is thus satisfactorily determined.

"But this is not all. The actual bones of the Buddha, given on his death to his Sakya kinsmen, have also been found. Dr. Führer visited the spot and reports upon it; but the credit of this discovery is due to Mr. W. C. Peppé, a European gentleman, who owns an estate in the adjoining district of Basti. Here, only twelve miles from the ruins of Kapilavastu, rises an immense mound, more than 20 feet high and 116 feet in diameter. On excavation, this also was found to be a *stupa* of solid brick, pierced by a narrow shaft or well. The relic chamber was not in the center of the structure, but 31 inches to the east of it. It consisted of a huge chest, 4 feet 4 inches long, by 2 feet 8 inches wide, and 2 feet 2 inches high, made out of a block of white sandstone. Inside were four urns of mottled soapstone, or steatite; an exquisitely finished casket of rock crystal, with a fish handle; and the remains of a wooden box, which had contained bones. The urns were filled with a marvelous collection of gold-leaf stars and squares with the impression of a lion (the emblem of the Sakyas), thin-plated gold images of Mahamya, seed-pearls, star-shaped beads of white and pink coral, and various minute leaves delicately wrought in cornelian, crystal, agate, beryl, topaz, garnet, and amethyst. More important than all, one of the urns has an inscription scratched around the lid, in cursive characters of a pre-Asoka type, which is thus read by the first authority on the subject, the late Georg Bühler:

"'This relic-shrine of the Lord Buddha [is the gift] of the Sakyas, the brethren of the Distinguished One, in association with their sisters, their children, and their wives.'

"Mr. Peppé generously presented the stone chest, and the greater part of the objects contained in it, to the Indian Museum at Calcutta. And the Government of India has offered the relics to the King of Siam, as the royal representative of modern Buddhism."

IS IMMORTALITY CONDITIONAL?

THE doctrine of conditional immortality, or the ultimate annihilation of the hopelessly erring, has obtained considerable vogue in recent years, and has commended itself especially to a class of Christian theologians who have been unwilling to believe in a doctrine of unending torture, yet who have been unable to believe that all beings will eventually be reclaimed from evil. It is held, in connection with the Christian doctrine of the Fall, that sin has made man mortal, and that an immortal life is a gift of God, "conveyed to mankind only through the channels of the incarnation." The leading exponent of this doctrine in Germany is Richard Rothe; in England, Dr. Edward White; in America, Dr. Hudson. For some reason the canny Scotch will have none of it, and follow the lead of that ebullient North Briton who, in the midst of a lecture upon "Eternal Hope," by Dean Farrar, cried out wrathfully from the gallery: "That's all weel eneugh, but gie me back my *Hell!*" The Rev. David Reid, of Calcutta, sides with the Scotch and prefers his hell to annihilation. In *The Homiletic Review* (January), he proceeds to assail the doctrine of conditional immortality by three lines of argument. In the first place, he says, it is only a narrow literalism which can find any Scriptural support for the doctrine:

"When St. Paul speaks of the disobedient as suffering 'eternal destruction from the face of the Lord,' he means not their annihilation, but their ruin and their deprivation of all that makes for well-being, or for 'life' in the full sense of the word. Elsewhere the apostle speaks of 'sudden destruction' coming upon the wicked at the Day of Judgment, and there, as the annihilationists would themselves admit, the word does not mean annihilation, for annihilation on their own showing does not come until after a period of punishment.

"Even if the whole question were to be decided by the meaning of particular texts and phrases, the decision could hardly be in favor of the annihilationists. Not only do these texts and phrases, on which they lay stress, fail to bear out their contention, but there are others which point in a wholly contrary direction—*e.g.*, '*eternal* punishment,' 'an *eternal* sin,' 'the wrath of God *abideth* on him.'"

Mr. Reid says, further, that the doctrine implies an unworthy conception of man, for it puts him on the plane of the beasts

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which perish. Neither does it imply a worthier conception of God:

"According to the doctrine of conditional immortality, all except those who are saved through Him must regard Christ's coming to the world as a positive curse. For, according to this doctrine, if Christ and His work of redemption had not intervened, men, all men, godly and ungodly alike, would, as the result of Adam's sin, have perished at death. The resurrection, the judgment, the time of punishment for the ungodly after death, are all the direct consequence of Christ's intervention. Through the provisions of the plan of salvation, it is held, all are to be brought forth from their graves. Christ, as Dr. Salmond points out, becomes on this theory the very Author of the sufferings of the lost. Had there been no incarnation, sinful men, after a brief life of limited responsibility here, would have past at once into the nonexistence which is of their nature. . . . . .

"Immortality is not conditional. It does not depend on whether we accept Christ or reject Christ. It rests not with us to have it or not have it. We shall have it whether we will or no. And the great question for every one of us personally to decide is, whether it shall be a boon to us or a curse; whether it shall be an immortality of well-being and joy and peace in the presence of God, or an immortality of misery and loss in banishment and alienation from God."

WAS MARTIN LUTHER THE "FATHER OF MORMONISM"?

A RECENT Roman Catholic writer thinks that modern Protestants are inconsistent in their spectacular hostility to Mr. Roberts and the doctrine of polygamy. They venerate Luther and the fathers of the Protestant Reformation; yet these very fathers, he asserts, preached a doctrine not appreciatively different from that of the Latter-Day Saints upon this point. "Civil legislation," he says, "has effected locally a check upon simultaneous bigamy, but the evil is to-day by no means confined to Utah. Its emissaries are to be found in almost every State of the Union zealously planting the seeds of Mormonism, as is ignorantly supposed, but, in truth, the seeds of Lutheranism in one of its most destructive phases on society." The writer asserts that Martin Luther "is the father of Mormonism," and that neither Joseph Smith nor Brigham Young can make good that claim. In support of this assertion, he quotes (in *The Catholic Mirror*, December 23) from the original Latin of Luther's collected works (pp. 119, 123, Würtemburg edition), and continues:

"Here we have the principle of divorce, obsolete and forgotten in the history of Christianity for fifteen centuries, once more brought to light and promulgated by the apostle of the Reformation in Germany, before Cranmer started the divorce demon in England. But Luther and his coadjutors in the dissemination of the pure (!) gospel of the Reformation did not confine themselves to the trifle of divorce in their practical sympathy with aspirants to the gratification of unbridled lust. Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, appealed to Luther, Melancthon, and other minor apostles of the Reformation in Germany to oblige him with permission to have a second wife *simultaneously with his lawful wife*. The grounds given by the applicant were, that he had never loved his wife; that he had not been faithful to her more than three weeks; and that he could not abandon the dissolute life in which he lived. For these reasons he begs a dispensation to have two wives. In their answer these eight patriarchs of the Reformation reply thus:

"'But if your highness be fully resolved to take another wife, we judge that it ought to be done secretly; that is, that none but the lady herself and a few trusty persons obliged to secrecy under the seal of confession, know anything of the matter. Hence it will not be attended with any important contradiction or scandal. For it is not unusual for princes to keep mistresses; and altho the vulgar should be scandalized, the more prudent would understand *this moderate method of life and prefer it to adultery, or other brutal and foul actions*. There is no need of being much concerned for what men will say, provided all go right with conscience. Your highness hath, therefore, not only the approbation of us all, in a case of necessity, but also the consideration we have made hereupon. We are most ready to serve your highness. Dated at Wittemberg, the Wednesday after the feast of St. Nicholas, 1539.

'MARTIN LUTHER,	'ADAM,
'PHILIP MELANCTHON,	'JOHN LENINGUE,
'MARTIN BUCER,	'JUSTICE WINFORTE,
'ANTHONY CORVIN,	'DIONVSIUS MELENTHER.'

"Our fellow citizens of the United States will find in the above precious documents the true inwardness of 'the Apostle of the Reformation' and his equally zealous *confrères* in introducing into Christianity, after an absence of fifteen full centuries, the doctrine of polygamy simultaneous (Mormonism) and consecutive polygamy (divorce)."

The Protestant argument in favor of divorce was given in THE LITERARY DIGEST (June 10, August 26, 1899).

A "Heresy" Case in Boston University.—The case of Professor Mitchell, which has been causing some stir in Methodist circles, appears to have proved so far a veritable boomerang for the nine undergraduate students of the Boston University who drew up a series of charges of heretical teaching and proposed to have Dr. Mitchell removed from his chair. Says *The Independent* (January 18):

"The amusing nature of the charges of heretical teaching, brought by nine theological students in Boston University against the teaching of Professor Mitchell, is exposed in *Zion's Herald* [Meth. Episc.]. Their first charge was that Professor Mitchell 'denies the omniscience of Christ.' What he denied was His omniscience when the Gospels declared that He was increasing in wisdom and knew not the day and the hour of the end of the world. Pope's Compendium also declares that there was during Christ's humiliation a 'self-abnegation of divine attributes' until after the ascension. The second charge was that, according to Professor Mitchell, 'belief in the deity of Jesus Christ is not necessary to salvation.' John Wesley was guilty of the same heresy. The third charge is that the work of redemption might not have proven a failure if the Jews had repented and accepted Him as their true Messiah instead of crucifying Him; as if there was no other way in which God could possibly save a human sinner except by these sinners first having slain our Lord. *Zion's Herald* declares that 'no hyper-Calvinistic or Pantheistic fatalist ever taught a doctrine more shockingly un-Methodistic than this,' and that these students are 'too heterodox to be tolerated in a soundly Methodist theological seminary.' They withdrew after bringing charges, and the university has refused them honorable dismission to other seminaries. They were coached to their action by some older preachers. The faculty and the trustees have unanimously supported Professor Mitchell."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

CONTRARY to the prevalent notion, religious works sell to a far greater extent than does fiction. No novel, *The Critic* remarks, has ever reached the sale of "The Imitation of Christ," or of Dr. Sheldon's "In His Steps": and a hundred million copies of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons are said to have been sold. Even now his publishers sell twenty thousand copies every week.

ONE of the many testimonies to the growing spirit of good will among those of different religious beliefs is an editorial in *The Hebrew Standard* on the death of the famous Brooklyn priest, Father Sylvester Malone. The article is enclosed in mourning leads, and refers to him as "a noble American," a "true priest of the Church Universal," who "has gone to his reward, a faithful servant of God and the kindly helper of his fellow man."

A CURIOUS condition of affairs lately existed in the town of Dalton-le-Dale, near Sunderland, England. The discovery was made by the authorities that all the marriages performed in the old parish since 1877 are of doubtful legality. It appears that upon the completion of a new church in that year, all the privileges were transferred from the old church to the new, and it was only recently learned that thus a necessary link in the sacred legal abracadabra had fallen out. A special act of Parliament is proposed to remedy this shocking desideratum.

THE past year has not been a good one for the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed churches in New York. All of them, according to their own records, have lost in the membership of both church and Sunday-school. On the other hand the Protestant Episcopal Church, tho it has lost Dr. De Costa, has made larger gains than any other religious organization. Its total advance in the borough of Manhattan, according to the New York *Evening Post* (January 6), was 5,870. The Lutheran Church also gained in all the boroughs of the city. This would apparently indicate—what has often been claimed—that the liturgic churches are more adapted to meet the needs or the tastes of urban congregations than are the non-liturgic bodies.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

DELAGOA BAY AND CONTRABAND OF WAR.

THE Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which now and then makes an effort to emulate real "yellow" journals, claims to have discovered the text of that much-mentioned secret treaty regarding the partitioning of Portugal's colonial possessions between Great Britain and Germany. Officially it is announced that the treaty is still secret. The semi-official Hamburg *Correspondent*, however, publishes the following:

"1. The treaty will not come into force except under certain very closely defined circumstances. These circumstances depend entirely upon the development of affairs in Portugal. If the Government *and* the Parliament at Lisbon agree that Portuguese finances could best be balanced by the sale of some colonies, England and Germany will obtain them, having already agreed upon the division, to prevent quarrels. The time, however, has to be determined by Portugal.

"2. Only the African, especially the East African, possessions of Portugal are mentioned. That the West African colonies will later be specified is probable. But the treaty contains not a single stipulation by which Germany has lost her freedom of action with regard to the future of Egypt, Asia Minor, or China.

"3. Germany will obtain the land to the south of her East African possessions as far as the Zambesi. England will have the refusal of Delagoa Bay.

"4. The treaty has been confidentially referred to the St. Petersburg cabinet. Russia declares that it contains nothing at variance with her interests."

So far Portugal does not seem to be in a hurry. On the contrary, in the speech from the throne, mention is made of the successful expedition against the rebellious tribes of Mozambique, "which proves that the nation which has opened this region to civilization is also able to hold and defend its possessions." The best-informed European papers agree that the Portuguese Government could not at the present time part with the last vestiges of Portugal's former greatness, without incurring the danger of a serious rebellion. But Portugal is in a difficult position, as her territory is the only neutral one bordering on the South African Republic, and England is anxious to prevent her adversaries from obtaining succor of any kind through this channel. The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question in the Upper House, replied that Portugal would not discriminate against either of the belligerents. England certainly can not complain. The Amsterdam *Niews van den Dag* says:

"England may search neutral ships, but she may not, on mere suspicion, interfere with the trade of the whole world. Those who ask that the coast of the Portuguese possessions be blockaded forget that England herself has declared that this should not be allowed unless war is declared against the nation whose ports are to be shut. England is therefore restricted to friendly remonstrances. Portugal has made no formal declaration of neutrality, and this is in England's favor, for British ships may enter Portugese ports, coal there, and use them as a basis for her surveillance."

English, French, Dutch, and German vessels have been stopped and searched. The Germans are excited about the matter, as no less than three of their regular East African mail steamers were stopped. No contraband was found, tho the majority of English papers had alleged that thousands of saddles for the Boer army were on the *Bundesrath*, thousands of rifles, and hundreds of men. Nothing more formidable than an ambulance corps was found. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"By the seizure of the German liner *Bundesrath* to the north of Delagoa Bay the question of what is and what is not considered contraband of war by England seems likely to be brought to a direct issue. There appear to have been three German officers and twenty men in khaki on board, nominally an ambulance corps, an obvious means of passing fighting men into the Transvaal which the Boers have by no means neglected. Lord Rosebery in a letter to *The Times* of the 30th December called attention to the reported seizure of flour and foodstuff cargoes as a matter involving grave issues in the future to this country. The question is one of expediency more than of strict right, and there are numerous precedents for treating foodstuffs as contraband when they are destined to assist the enemy. If food is going into an enemy's country it is easy to show that this must be the effect directly or indirectly. But this is not an argument which satisfied England at the time of the Franco-Chinese War of 1885, when rice was declared contraband. We protested then and maintained that food generally could only be so declared when it was clearly destined for military use. It would not be wise to extend this principle in our own favor at present. In the event of a great war we might find the rule which we had helped to establish operating very much to our disadvantage."

The London *Globe* says:

"We can not tolerate this use of a neutral port as the basis of operation for the enemy. The 'open door' of the Boers must be closed, and closed quickly. It is as much the duty of our Government to see to this as to take care that our armies are properly reinforced. The thing most necessary at present is to take possession of Delagoa Bay. The country expects that Lourenço Marquez shall cease, once for all, to serve as a magazine for the Boers."

The Standard is a little more moderate. It expresses itself in the main as follows:

We would ask the German people to place themselves in our position, and we are convinced that the German Government would have acted in precisely the same manner under such circumstances. Would not the Germans do everything in their power to prevent the enemy from obtaining supplies from abroad? Can any one blame us if we prevent the best trained officers of the world from joining our enemies in Africa?

The majority of Germans regard this reasoning as sound as regards articles of war; but the Woermann Line had informed the authorities that no contraband was on board the ships, and the Germans demand that an examination of the bills of lading should be regarded as sufficient. Mr. Adolph Woermann expresses his belief that trade jealousy is at the bottom of the whole matter. England wishes to prevent Germany from establishing markets during the war. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"We earnestly hope that this question will speedily be settled, and that the British Government will make such reparations as the aggrieved steamship company has a right to demand. We trust that at the same time the German Government will take advantage of the occasion to inform the British Foreign Office that we expect different treatment of our ships in future. The attitude of the authorities at Durban is characteristically English in its arrogance, and altogether the manner of the British before Delagoa Bay is likely to cause Europe to resist."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* points out that the Dutch and Belgian ports also are likely to be blockaded at some future time if the rule which England seeks to establish holds good. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that England herself never conforms to any rules which may seem to her derogatory to her interests. "When Germany complained of the importation of arms into France during the war of 1870–71," says that paper, "*The Times* sarcastically remarked: 'Why don't you send your fleet to stop it?'"

The seizure of the ships certainly does much to overcome the resistance of the German Parliament to the Emperor's demands for a large navy. Curiously enough, the chief offenders in this contraband trade are reported to be Britons themselves, and *The St. James's Gazette* comments on that fact as follows:

"The warning issued by the Foreign Office on the subject of trade with the Boers deals with a highly important subject. In this circular residents upon British soil, whether British citizens or foreigners, are reminded that they are not allowed to trade

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with the enemies of the state under very severe penalties. The necessities of a people in a practical state of siege, as the Boers are now, are the traders' opportunity. Blockade-runners and gun-runners have played a large part in every recent war; but British subjects should realize now that they must forbid themselves the excitement and profit to be reaped in this field, or they are guilty of the blood of their fellow citizens. Even as it is, the flow of munitions by Delagoa Bay affords a sufficiently hard nut for our authorities to crack without being further hampered by our own traders. In the Afridi war there were rumors that rifles reached the tribesmen by way of the Persian Gulf, and when the Government laid an embargo on the trade a representative deputation of manufacturers waited upon Ministers to represent that their action hampered an important interest in obsolete fire-arms. This is pure selfishness, and must be recognized as such. Every British merchant who now imports a rifle or cartridge into the Transvaal is potentially guilty of the death of a British soldier, and deserves to be hung if he is caught."

A pretty story, never mentioned in the British papers, and never denied, made the rounds through the German press just before the outbreak of hostilities. We summarize as follows from the Breslau *Schlesische Zeitung:*

Not long before the war, two large German barks discharged cargoes of "hardware" at East London and Durban. The goods were intended for the Transvaal, were passed by the custom house, and reached Pretoria in safety. English papers complained that these were cartridges, and they were right. But their indignation with the Germans was groundless. German firms, it is true, had made a bid. But an English firm made a more advantageous offer. Not an obscure firm, be it understood, but Kynoch & Company, London. And the head of this firm is —Mr. Chamberlain, brother of the colonial secretary!—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN AND DUTCH CRITICISM OF OUR CONSUL IN PRETORIA.

THE differences arising between Consul Macrum and the Transvaal Government are discussed with some irritation by friends of the Boers abroad, the more so because it is understood that young Hay, Macrum's successor, sides openly against the Government to which he has been sent. The *Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) does not see "what the Americans can gain by their attitude, as the Boers are not likely to be frightened even by demonstrations of ill-will." The *Echo* (Berlin) says:

"Macrum evidently made himself unnecessarily obnoxious, and he started a row with the Pretoria authorities because he was not permitted to give the British prisoners money. It has repeatedly been acknowledged by the English themselves that the prisoners are treated exceptionally well. Yet the American Government supports its representative. One can not help thinking that the United States is anxious to pick a quarrel with the Boers, for the benefit of England. The Americans have started upon a colonial career which makes them dependent upon the good-will of England."

The Pretoria correspondent of the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipsic) relates that the Government of the South African Republic showed great consideration to Macrum until he wished to supply the prisoners with money in large quantities. This the authorities thought dangerous. Moreover, the President believed that it would be more in keeping with the dignity of the two republics if the British Government conferred direct with the Pretoria authorities regarding the welfare of the prisoners. The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* says:

"Mr. Macrum was instructed by his superiors to inform President Kruger that 'in the opinion of the United States Government, the customs of civilized nations and the dictates of humanity require that a neutral should be permitted to watch over the welfare of the unfortunate prisoners.' Why all this eternal humbug, all these grandiose words, when addressing the Transvaal? As if the Boers were less civilized than other people."

The *Arnhemsche Courant* asserts that the treatment of the Boer prisoners in the hands of the British is far worse than the treatment accorded the English prisoners at Pretoria. Yet the Dutch consul at Cape Town, who did not show the arrogance displayed by Macrum, is very much hampered in his attempts to assist the unfortunates of the *Penelope*. "The latter," adds the same paper, "are mostly cultured men, not hirelings of the lowest classes; but we do not hear that the 'dictates of humanity' are referred to on their behalf by the Americans."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND THE REASONS FOR IT.

IT requires no juggling with figures by German officials to demonstrate the prosperous condition of their nation. The condition is generally conceded, and the publicists of other nations are commenting upon it and setting forth reasons for it. Thus the Vienna *Freie Presse* finds the secret of German prosperity in the national love of work. It says, in substance:

If you want to see a happy, prosperous people, go to Germany. As often as one goes there, one is filled with wonder at her prosperity. Much of this may be outward only, and the microbes of decay may be found when one has a chance to go deeper; yet it is impossible to believe that all is a bright lacquer only. For we must remember the cause of this prosperity. It has been created by a national love of work and enterprise such as the world has hardly witnessed before.

M. Charyer, in an article in the Paris *Figaro*, asks, "What is the cause of Germany's power?" and proceeds to answer the question as follows. In addition to German industry, he finds that thoroughness of education and personal purity are important causes. He writes, in substance:

We French have always a lot of phrases to explain the merits of others and our own failings. This saves us the trouble of thinking. Thus we say that Germany is prosperous because she was victorious. But, after the battle of Jena, Prussia was crushed, yet she went to work at once to build the present empire. It is the German's industry and energy that has raised him, combined with self-discipline. No body of teachers know so well how to develop the best qualities of the young as do the German schoolmasters. Their influence goes far beyond the school into the home. . . . There is a noisy set of students in Germany, no doubt. But it is not true that they kill their intellect with drink. They love their teachers, and listen to advice. Above all the young German avoids that destructive company of women which hurts the youth of France. It is not an exception to find that the bridegroom presents his bride with a virgin heart. The young German of the middle classes does not regard the boast of amorous victories favorably, and even his mild flirtations with the waitresses are carried on as if these girls belonged to the best society.

George N. Barnes, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, declares that the excellent care which Germany takes of her workmen is in a large measure responsible for her success. He doubts that the Germans work longer than the English (the hours being merely differently arranged), or that they are worse paid. Their personal comforts certainly receive greater attention, and quality rather than quantity is demanded, even in piece-work. *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), which is extensively read among workingmen, expresses itself in the main as follows:

German work is preferred to English work, and nothing we can say will alter the fact. It is better work. The German employer is the more intelligent, the German workman is the more intelligent. All the technical schools in England are not worth as much as one establishment like the Hannover Institute. The German workman is encouraged and assisted to study at his employer's expense. The German works less hastily, but more

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thoroughly, and he is not so much in a hurry to get to his amusements.

The London *Times* also suggests that Englishmen are less inclined than Germans to give their employer good value for his money. Speaking of clerks in business houses, and other employees who like to be classed above workingmen, *The Times* says:

"We fear it must be confessed that in some of these respects a young German starts with a distinct advantage over his English competitor. The standard of living for the class in question is plainer and less expensive in Germany than in England; there is a stricter home discipline, and much less devotion of time and money to amusement. It must be regretfully admitted that the young Englishman who earnestly desires to master the work in which he is engaged, and to become proficient in performing it, is less typical than he who is chiefly desirous to get through the day without blame, and to betake himself to his bicycle or his football club. We are perfectly sensible of the value of sports in any system of education; and athleticism is probably the best possible corrective of the effects of office hours and of office atmospheres. But there is proportion in all things; and excellence is never to be attained without strenuous effort."

Considerations like these lead men like Joxall to exclaim that "Germany, marshaling her educated battalions, is preparing for England a commercial Sedan. In England we are like children in a nursery, 'playing at school.'" The Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, which says that "Germany's progress reads like a fairy tale even when presented by her rivals rather than by herself," suggests honest competition in lieu of abuse of everything German as the only tonic for British industry. A considerable number of Englishmen point out that the German's aim for thorough work rather than for showy success is likely to produce astonishing results even in colonial enterprise, and that their methods should be studied. The London *Speaker* says: "With great intelligence and perseverance, tho as yet with anything but financial success, the German Government is developing its colonial estates. Subsidized lines of steamers, of course, run thither; colonization is hoped for on the healthier plateaus; seeds and plants of all sorts are being introduced on trial; and railways are being made, connecting the interior with the coast." Sir Charles Oppenheimer, British consul-general at Frankfurt, dwells upon the beneficial effect of Germany's laws in the interest of laboring men. He writes:

"A disinterested observer will gain the impression that German industry hardly suffered any injury by the workmen's legislation. These laws have raised the social position of the working classes, have strengthened the laborer in his confidence as to the future, and have thereby made him decidedly more capable. If German industry shows any considerable rise, it has not been hindered by those contributions given to the workmen; but, on the contrary, furthered. The German workman was formerly far behind in comparison to the English workman in respect of his standard of life, usefulness, and ability. If this difference has now been overcome, it may lie partially in the severe discipline which he undergoes in the rigorous school of the obligatory army service, but also in the legal compulsion of employers having to increase for the laborer, in the form of subscription to the insurance laws, the laborer's share in the profit of the produce."

In an article in *The Nineteenth Century* Mr. Charles Copeland Perry points out that Germany's progress is due entirely to the efforts of her people, her natural advantages being of the most meager kind. But this he regards as one of the best excuses for placing the subject of Germany's progress before the British public. He says:

"To many, no doubt, it may appear that we have already heard too much of Germany. What more need we know of a country which, within recent memory, has been an eight-days' wonder in our music-halls, and which will be always associated in our minds with impertinent telegrams and shoddy goods? Let those that think so be assured that they have not heard the last of Germany. Our relations with her are only at their commencement, and are destined to form one of the most important chapters of the history of the twentieth century."

There are, however, some British papers which are convinced that the industrial competition of the Germans can be checked by other than industrial methods. The Toronto *Telegram*, commenting upon Mr. Chamberlain's recent attitude toward France, says:

"There are many Canadians also who imagine that it would be better business for Britain to go to war with Germany than with France. France is not a commercial rival to be dreaded. There would be no money for Britain in a war with France. Germany would be put back twenty years in the industrial race by war with Britain, and the results of the hostilities would be to divide Germany's share of the world's markets between Britain and the United States. There is reason to hope that the war in the Transvaal may end Britain's fighting for the next hundred years; but if Britain must fight with a European nation, better for Canada and the empire that Germany rather than France should be the enemy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "MAFIA."

FEW if any Americans are inclined to defend, in cold blood, the lynchings to which Italians have more than once been subjected in this country. Yet it is worth knowing that, even in this respect, we are not sinners above all the rest of the world. In France and Switzerland, and even in the cold climes of northern Germany (during the building of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal), workmen from Southern Italy have been killed by the enraged populace. Some explanation, if not an excuse, is naturally looked for in the character of those who have thus become victims of mob law in districts where Sicilians and Neapolitans are found in large numbers. A clew to this explanation is furnished by the investigation of the "Mafia" at present being carried on in Rome. In the Hamburg *Correspondent* a writer describes the "Mafia" to the following effect:

The "Mafia" is very old. In former centuries, when Bourbon misrule oppressed the Sicilians, its mission was to defend the weak against the strong, the people against their corrupt officials. When the revolutions against the Bourbons began, the "Mafia" became a political power. But after the establishment of Italian unity its comparatively honest occupation was gone, and it became merely a society for the protection of criminals. In 1876 universal suffrage was established, and as no candidate could be elected without the help of the "Mafia," its influence increased enormously.

To understand this it is necessary to study the Sicilian's character. He is by nature silent, morose, and the tyranny of centuries has made him more so. He believes that it is dishonorable to call in the aid of the law. He remains silent in order to revenge himself in person. "One tells the truth to one's confessor, to no one else," is an old Sicilian maxim. All this is part of the Sicilian code of honor, the "*omerta.*"

To-day it is not necessary to defend the innocent and the weak against unjust judges or tyranny in Italy. But, like the rapidly vanishing "bad man" of the Western States in America, the ambitious Sicilian has a desire to "kill his man," and does not mind "dying in his boots." To become a real, fine "Mafioso," you must commit a murder or two. Then you become a *giovane d'honoré*, a young man to be respected. The "Mafia" is not a close organization with a written constitution. But the Mafiosi know each other at a glance, and assist each other, tho they may be at enmity among themselves. Sometimes one group of Mafiosi demands the obedience of another. If it is denied an ordeal of battle follows. Three or four of each side fight the matter out with daggers and pistols, after the manner of Dumas's heroes.

After the foregoing, it will not be difficult to understand why the Notarbartolo case is dragging on so long. Notarbartolo was, six years ago, president of the Bank of Sicily. He was a man of irreproachable character, and refused to betray his trust. He

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was murdered in a railroad carriage for his pains, Palizolo, member for Palermo, being in the conspiracy. De Felice, Radical member for Palermo, describes the influence of the "Mafia" as follows:

"There are three distinct sections: that of the peasants, the police, and the men in kid gloves. The peasants are not naturally criminals. But their endeavors to protect themselves against the Mafiosi makes them such. The revolt of the *fasci* was nothing but a revolt against the 'Mafia.' Premier Giolotti at the time had to confess that theft had decreased where the *fasci* had the upper hand. The 'Mafia' has so much influence that no honest policeman, no honest judge, is sure of his life. An energetic public prosecutor, asked to order the arrest of persons suspected of complicity in the theft of $125,000 from a bank, replied: 'I know the culprit. But I must have the assistance of private individuals. If I tell the police, he escapes.'"

According to the lengthy accounts in the *Gazette del Populo*, which remind one strangely of the Lexow investigation, but are too long to be quoted here, Deputy Palizzolo belongs to the "kid-gloved" Mafiosi. He has protected every one connected with the dastardly murder of honest Baron Notarbartolo, and it is only since the matter has passed into the hands of the northerners that his arrest has become possible.

The "Mafia," "Camorra," and other equally baneful secret societies, we may add, flourish below the Monte Vettore, increasing in power as one approaches the regions where Greek and Phenician, Moor and Egyptian have battled for centuries to possess the most beautiful and fertile spots of the earth. The Sicilian differs as markedly from the Lombard as does the New Orleans Creole from the icy Vermonter.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY AUSTRIA SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

THAT tumultuous collection of nationalities which forms the empire of the Hapsburgs has often before seemed on the eve of a break-up, but never before has its existence been so much endangered as now since the hegemony of the Germans is likely to become a thing of the past. Europe, however, may interfere to preserve the monarchy, for as independent states the different parts of the empire would be likely to be very restless. Moreover, Austria's neighbors are not in a hurry to become her heirs. Charles Benoist, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) sets forth why neither Russia, Germany, nor Italy wishes for the disruption of Austria. We condense his article as follows:

The partitioning of Austria, always regarded as a probability, is not in the interest of the other powers. Germany, indeed, would obtain a very handsome addition to her territory—some 113,000 kilometers square [43,600 square miles], with 9,000,000 inhabitants. She would probably also annex Trieste, in order to get an outlet to the south. But the prospect can not be pleasing to the German Government. The very complications which Bismarck sought to avoid would then arise, for, instead of a Prussian and Protestant Germany, there would be an Austrian and Catholic Germany. The old antagonism between Berlin and Vienna, so baneful in its effects in the past, would be revived. Russia, on the other hand, is becoming more and more an Asiatic power. It can not be to her interest to absorb a conglomeration of Slav nationalities which would never become satisfactory subjects. Russia and Germany would have a much more extensive border, and this would undoubtedly increase the friction between these powers. It is not to their interest to heighten the possibility of a conflict. Italy has still less reason to wish for the partitioning of Austria. Italy would doubtless obtain some territory inhabited by Italians; but Trieste would be lost to her for good. Yet the dream of the Italians is the possession of Trieste. Rumania can not hope to obtain more than a few small settlements of her own nationals. Europe without an Austria would be anything but pleasant. It would contain two all-powerful empires: Russia and Germany. The former would endeavor to monopolize Asia, the latter would impose her will upon the West. Hence every European country is interested in the preservation of Austria, the ideal buffer state.

The French writer's view is indorsed especially in Prussia, where the inevitable increase of the Catholic Party, attendant upon the annexation of the German parts of Austria, is not considered desirable.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL AMERICA SWALLOW EUROPE?

THE easy conquest which the United States achieved over the Spanish forces has wrought mightily upon the imagination of at least one Spanish writer. It seems that all Europe is in danger of being "swallowed" in the near future unless she takes measures of protection. Pérez de Guzman, writing in the *Epoca* (Madrid), refers to the rumor that President Kruger has addressed the United States to request its intervention. Suppose this were true, asks Señor Guzman, what then?

Suppose the European powers permit intervention on the part of the United States. The gravest complications would follow. England herself would suffer most. The present struggle in South Africa, we may suppose, will end in favor of England, whose resources are so much greater than those of the Boers. But then, Great Britain has not near her in South Africa a colossal and powerful empire, ever ready to assist her enemies, always willing to render negotiations difficult, arming hordes of semi-barbarous tribes against her, yet keeping sufficiently in the background to escape the discomforts which belligerency would occasion. But signs are not wanting that England will not be in future free from the influences of so unscrupulous a neighbor, ever ready to foster discontent within her dominions. Her interference with American cargoes disturbs American trade.

The writer then proceeds to set forth the ultimate consequences of American intervention as follows:

"If the intervention of the United States in the affairs of South Africa produces the substitution of a North American protectorate for that of Great Britain, it is not only England who will be humiliated; all Europe will be placed in an alarming position. We are blind to the teachings of history if we can not see that when the United States moves nearer to our continent, we approach the most dangerous crisis in the history of the world. Thoughtful persons are well aware that the new century will witness two great struggles, one between the two predominating races inhabiting the American continent, the other for the mastery of the sea and the freedom to colonize. Unless prevented, America will swallow Europe, according to the inexorable laws of history."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE POPE.

THE Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs was attacked by the Catholics because he did not send the Pope an invitation to send a delegate to the International Peace Congress. The Minister replied that this would have been done had not the Italian Government objected. The Amsterdam *Standaard* thereupon published a series of articles intended to show that many other valid reasons should have prevented the invitation to the Pope. We condense the following argument:

The Pope is no longer a monarch; that in itself should have been enough. As a pretender, he could not well expect to hold the same rank with established powers. Had he been invited to cooperate, the ex-King of the two Sicilies and the Pretender of Hanover also could have claimed an invitation—clearly an impossibility. Next comes the claim of the Pope as spiritual head of Christendom. This the Pope was once, but he is so no longer. He is not even the spiritual head of the most powerful governments. His secular influence does not, therefore, warrant that he should receive the consideration of a power.

It should further be considered that in such cases either the secular or the spiritual authorities, or both, are summoned. The Pope can not pass for both. But if his cooperation had been asked as head of a church, the assistance of the head of 300,000 Confucians should have been invited, as well as the head of the Greek Church, the Moderator of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, etc. But such considerations would have been of little avail. The Pope has no intention to take his place among stars of equal magnitude. He recognizes no coordination of churches; he claims to be the head of the one and only Christian church.

In the case of a purely European congress, an invitation to the Pope could have been defended on the grounds that only an old conventional habit was being followed. But a world's congress would not permit such excuse.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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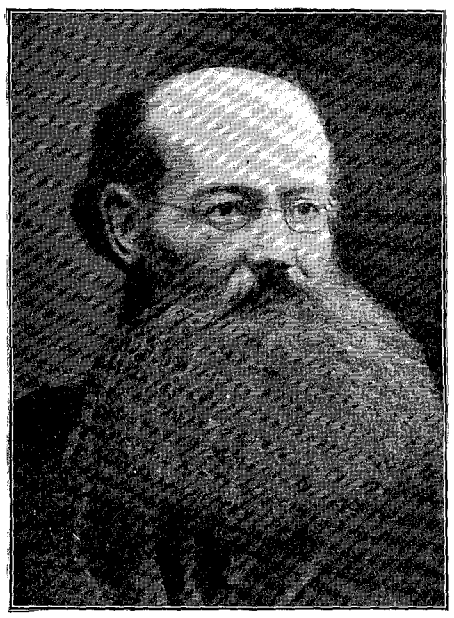
MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORIES OF A PRINCE, SCIENTIST, AND REVOLUTIONIST.

"THERE are at this moment only two great Russians who think for the Russian people, and whose thoughts belong to mankind—Leo Tolstoy and Peter Kropótkin. Tolstoy has often told us, in poetical shape, part of his life; Kropótkin gives us here for the first time, without any poetical recasting, a rapid survey of his whole career." These words of Dr. Georg Brandes at once direct attention to Prince Kropótkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist" as a book of very special importance and interest. Its chief importance lies in the fact that it presents as no other book has presented "the psychology of official Russia and of the masses underneath, of Russia struggling forward and of Russia stagnant." But in addition to the history of Russia during Kropótkin's life-time, we get a history of the labor movement during the last half-century.



PETER KROPÓTKIN.

Prince Kropótkin was born in Moscow in 1842, and lived the first fifteen years of his life in that city "of slow historical growth." He tells us that his father was very proud of the origin of his family, and would point with solemnity to a piece of parchment which hung on a wall of his study:

"It was decorated with our arms—the arms of the principality of Smolénsk covered with the ermine mantle and crown of the Monomáchs—and there was written on it, and certified by the Heraldry Department, that our family originated with a grandson of Rostisláv Mstislávich the Bold (a name familiar in Russian history as that of a Grand Prince of Kieff), and that our ancestors had been grand princes of Smolénsk."

His mother, a very beautiful and cultivated woman, died when he was three and a half years of age, and two years afterward his father married again. He tells us that his father had "cast his eyes upon a nice-looking young person, when the Fates decided another way." The "Fates" came in the person of General Timoféeff, the commander of the Sixth Army Corps, to which the elder Kropótkin belonged. The portrait of this general is sketched with few words: "This favorite of Nicholas I. was a terrible man. He would order a soldier to be flogged almost to death for a mistake made during a parade, or he would degrade an officer and send him to Siberia as a private because he had met him in the street with the hooks of his high, stiff collar unfastened." This general came to propose his niece as wife for Kropótkin's father, and his proposition was accepted, because of "that one-eyed devil, as we used to call him, coming himself to propose."

When Kropótkin was in his eighth year, Nicholas visited Moscow and made the boy an imperial page. The next year an event occurred characteristic of Russia in those days:

"One night, while all the household was plunged in deep sleep, a three-horse carriage, ringing with the bells attached to the harnesses, stopped at our gate. A man jumped out of it, loudly shouting, 'Open! An ordinance from His Majesty the Emperor.' One can easily imagine the terror which this nocturnal visit spread in our house. My father, trembling, went down to his study. 'Court-martial, degradation as a soldier,' were words which rang in the ears of every military man; it was a terrible epoch. But Nicholas simply wanted to have the names of the sons of all the officers who had once belonged to the regiment, in order to send the boys to military schools. . . . And thus, owing to the will of Nicholas I., we [Kropótkin and his brother] had both to receive a military education, tho, before we were many years older, we simply hated the military career for its absurdity."

From M. Poulain, the French tutor, Kropótkin received his first "Republican tendencies":

"M. Poulain's opinions about revolutions were those of the Orleanist *Illustration Française*. . . . For a long time I could not imagine a revolution otherwise than in the shape of Death riding on a horse, the red flag in one hand and a scythe in the other, mowing down men right and left. . . . The title of prince was used in our house with and without occasion. M. Poulain must have been shocked by it, for he began once to tell us what he knew of the great Revolution. I can not now recall what he said, but one thing I remember, namely, that Count Mirabeau and other nobles one day renounced their titles, and that Count Mirabeau, to show his contempt for aristocratic pretensions, opened a shop decorated with a signboard which bore the inscription, 'Mirabeau, tailor.' For a long time after that I worried myself thinking what trade I should take up so as to write, 'Kropótkin, such and such a handicraft man.' Later on, my Russian teacher, Nikolái Pávlovich Smirnóff, and the general republican tone of Russian literature influenced me in the same way; and when I began to write novels—that is, in my twelfth year—I adopted the signature P. Kropótkin, which I have never departed from, notwithstanding the remonstrances of my chiefs when I was in the military service."

In writing of serfdom as it existed fifty years ago, Kropótkin reproduces scenes which because of their brutality were stamped indelibly upon his mind—"not what I heard, but what I saw." Here is part of a scene:

"Father will not be appeased. He calls in Makár, the piano-tuner and sub-butler, and reminds him of all his recent sins. He was drunk last week and must have been drunk yesterday, for he broke half a dozen plates. In fact, the breaking of these plates was the real cause of all the disturbance. . . . My father takes his seat at the table and writes a note. 'Take Makár with this note to the police-station, and let a hundred lashes with the birch rod be given to him.' . . . Tears suffocate me, and immediately after dinner is over I run out, catch Makár in a dark passage, and try to kiss his hand; but he tears it away, and says, either as a reproach or as a question, 'Let me alone; you, too, when you are grown up, will you not be just the same?' 'No, no, never!' Yet father was not among the worst of the landowners. On the contrary, the servants and peasants considered him one of the best."

Kropótkin has but one word with which to describe the military service of those times, and that is "terrible." He says that the cruelty to officers as well as to common soldiers surpassed all imagination.

When nearly fifteen, in 1857, he was taken to St. Petersburg to enter the corps of pages, at the time when "all Russia awakened from the heavy slumber and terrible nightmare of Nicholas I.'s reign." "Our school also felt the effects of that revival. I do not know, in fact, what would have become of me, had I entered the corps of pages one or two years sooner. Either my will would have been totally broken, or I should have been excluded from the school with no one knows what consequences." It was at this time that he took note of his intellectual development, and altho an imperial page and intended for the army, yet his literary tastes and inclinations were already determined. He was at that early age interested in literature, and he speaks of the "wild censorship" of Nicholas I. under which many works of the best writers could not be published.

One of the most interesting chapters of the book is that which deals with the emancipation of the serfs. It groups together several of the important factors that led to the great result. Kropótkin speaks of the years 1857-61 as of rich growth in the intellectual forces of Russia, and tells us that in 1859 or early in 1860 he began to edit his first "revolutionary" paper; but he called himself at that time a "constitutionalist," and his paper advocated the necessity of a constitution for Russia. But the supreme question then was the abolition of serfdom. The Em-

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peror, Alexander II., was averse to serfdom, and he took the first steps toward its overthrow:

"In November, 1857, the famous 'rescript' to the governor-general of the Lithuanian provinces, announcing the intention of the Emperor to abolish serfdom, was launched, and we read, with tears in our eyes, the beautiful article of Hérzen, 'Thou Hast Conquered, Galilean,' in which the refugees at London declared that they would no more look upon Alexander II. as an enemy. . . . But after these moments of general rejoicing, years of incertitude and disquiet followed. Specially appointed committees in the provinces and at St. Petersburg discussed the proposed liberation of the serfs, but the intentions of Alexander II. seemed unsettled. A check was continually put upon the press, in order to prevent it from discussing details. . . . The old nobility centered their efforts in obtaining a postponement of the reform, on reducing the size of allotments, and on imposing upon the emancipated serfs so high a redemption tax for the land that it would render their economical freedom illusory; and in this they fully succeeded. Alexander II. dismissed the real soul of the whole business."

And so matters stood until January, 1861, when it was hoped that something would be accomplished. But more than two months passed away:

"A fortnight later, on the last Sunday of the carnival (March 5, or rather March 17, New Style), I was at the corps, having to take part in the military parade at the riding-school. I was still in bed when my soldier servant, Ivánoff, dashed in with the tea-tray, exclaiming, 'Prince, freedom! The manifesto is posted on the Gostínoi Dvor' (the shops opposite the corps). 'Did you see it yourself?' 'Yes. People stand round; one reads, the others listen. It *is* freedom.' In a couple of minutes I was dressed, and out. A comrade was coming in. 'Kropótkin, freedom!' he shouted. . . . Crowds of peasants and educated men stood in front of the palace, shouting hurrahs, and the Czar could not appear without being followed by demonstrative crowds running after his carriage. Hérzen was right when, two years later, as Alexander was drowning the Polish insurrection with blood, and 'Muravióff the Hanger' was strangling it on the scaffold, he wrote: 'Alexander Nikoláevich, why did you not die that day? Your name would have been transmitted in history as that of a hero.'"

From the life at court, Kropótkin, in 1862, goes into the army, choosing as his regiment the mounted Cossacks of the Amur. His companions thought that he was mad. But there was a method in his madness; not only for scientific purposes did he wish to go to Siberia, but also, he reasoned, "there is in Siberia an immense field for the application of great reforms which have been made or are coming." He further says: "The five years I spent in Siberia were for me a genuine education in life and human character." He traveled over fifty thousand miles during these years. At this point we quote from Edward Garnett's eloquent review of the book in the London *Outlook*:

"Having distinguished himself by his discoveries and explorations, he throws up his commission in the army, and returns to St. Petersburg to devote himself entirely to science. In St. Petersburg, however, the reactionary forces of the autocracy have turned the tide against Liberalism. Kropótkin is drawn little by little to sacrifice his scientific career, and enter into the great movement of Liberal propaganda which all intellectual Russia espoused in the late 'sixties and early 'seventies. He becomes a 'political'; he organizes with Young Russia political circles for the study of the immense social problems that the Russian bureaucracy, by self-interest and apathy, year by year, automatically suppresses. Kropótkin—one of thousands—is arrested and imprisoned. He escapes from the great fortress in St. Petersburg, leaves Russia, and settles in Switzerland. Here he develops his political and social creed; he joins the International, and strives to create throughout Europe new societies of workers, organized in free communities and trade associations, cooperating by means of free agreements—societies which would annihilate the centralized state governments, and would destroy the existing structure of capitalism and labor.

"Behold the anarchist! Kropótkin and the creators of the ideal of free communes, the friends of free order, speedily became anarchists in the public mind, or the foes of all order, and the name they had chosen helped to destroy them. It was easy for the governments to trace every outrage against society to anarchist plottings, and the avowed struggle of the International against modern capitalism led every government in Europe to crush, by exile or imprisonment, the leaders of the new labor movement. The laws promulgated against the Internationalists intensified their militant defiance of the state, and smothered more and more their constructive propaganda of a society of free communes and federated associations. And Kropótkin, the man of genius, the *savant* of a new social order, the divinator of a society that looms for us, far, far ahead of our epoch, it is true, but still looms there ahead, waiting the march of Europe; Kropótkin, the scientific discoverer of new economic laws which society will formulate after the capitalistic epoch is past; Kropótkin, as revolutionist, was seized upon by the French Government for participation in the terrible Lyons strike of 1882, and was imprisoned at Clairvaux for three years."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"Is the Earth Alive?"

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Recently there appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST an article under the above head, in which it was stated that a certain Russian author advances the idea that the earth may be a living animal organism, and his remarks are in part quoted. In this connection it may be interesting to your readers to quote the words that Kingsley, in his novel, "Hypatia," puts in the mouth of the cynical Jew, Raphael Aben-Ezra (A.D. 413):

"And as for your palaces, and cities, and temples—look at this Campagna, and judge. Flea-bites go down after a while—and so do they. What are they but the bumps which we human fleas make in the old earth's skin? Make them? We only cause them, as fleas cause flea-bites. What are all the works of man but a sort of cutaneous disorder in this unhealthy earth-hide, and we a race of larger fleas, running about in its fur, which we call trees? Why should not the earth be an animal? How do I know it is not? Because it is too big? Bah! What is big, and what is little? Because it has not the shape of one? Look into a fisherman's net and see what forms are there. Because it does not speak? Perhaps it has nothing to say, being too busy. Perhaps it can talk no more sense than we. In both cases it shows its wisdom by holding its tongue. Because it moves in one necessary direction? How do I know that it does? Oh, what a base satire on ourselves and our notions of the fair and fitting to say that a thing can not be alive and rational just because it goes steadily on upon its own road, instead of skipping and scrambling fantastically up and down without method or order as do we and the fleas, from the cradle to the grave. Besides, if you grant, with the rest of the world, that fleas are less noble than we, because they are our parasites, then you are bound to grant that we are less noble than the earth, because we are its parasites. Positively, it looks more probable than anything I have seen for many a day. And, by the by, why should not earthquakes and floods and pestilences be only just so many ways which the cunning old brute earth has of scratching herself, when the human fleas and their palace and city-bites get too troublesome?"

The philosophy taught by the school of which *Hypatia* was the last and most brilliant representative was that the universe is instinct throughout with Deity itself, a philosophy epitomized by Wordsworth in the immortal lines:

"All are but parts of a stupendous whole;
Nature is the body.—God the soul."

AUSTIN, TEX. F. E. DANIEL, M.D.

The "Chemical Production of Life" a Delusion.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In a recent issue I noticed an article entitled "The Chemical Production of Life." Such headings are misleading to many readers who are not sufficiently posted in the science of lower forms of life, and it seems to me that the article mentioned should have had more editorial comment or more contradictory quotation. It does not seem to me that a scientist would claim to have "produced life chemically" from the facts or data there given. Where is the writer's basis for such a claim? How does he know that the eggs were *not* fecundated? May he not have simply discovered another mode of reproduction heretofore unknown to the Echinoderms? May there not have been in this case a sort of hermaphroditic fecundation, as there is in the next order, the Polyzoa? Granted that the eggs were not fecundated by the male milt, it seems to me only a case of some form of parthenogenesis, as suggested by one critic. Granting *all* he has claimed, there is still no "chemical production of life," for he did not create the eggs nor the cells which took on growth when given the proper medium or soil. JAMES N. BUCKHAM.

FLINT, MICH., December 31.

Flooding the Sahara.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: On page 739, in "Remodeling the Face of the Globe," you refer to the old scheme for flooding the Sahara desert by means of a canal, sixty miles long, from the Atlantic. The project is impracticable. The canal could not possibly furnish enough water to compensate for the evaporation in that latitude. The lake, large or small, which would be formed, would soon become a bed of salt, and that would be the end of it. You can not go on evaporating sea water without getting salt. There's an escape for the water by evaporation, but none for the percentage of salt.

Take the Karaboghaz gulf, on the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, which has an inflow, but no outflow. Von Baer has calculated that it withdraws from the Caspian 350,000 tons of salt per day.

If the Sahara canal were *large enough*, and if sea water were fresh and not salt, the project would be practicable. ANDREW VAN BIBBER.

CINCINNATI, December 17.

The Name "Multiphone."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your issue of December 9 you describe a "Multiphone," by M. Dussaud. Allow me to call your attention to it, that this name was used by me early this year [1899], and published in *The Scientific American* (April 1, 1899), for a machine using simultaneously several record disks (gramophonic) of the same selection. Of course it may be that M. Dussaud used the name before I did, but it seems not.

E. BERLINER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Gudger writes from Panama, November 21, 1899:

A decree has been promulgated by the Colombian Government making the slaughtering of cattle and the sale of meat of government monopoly. It prohibits all owners of cattle from selling meat except to employees of the Government, under a penalty of $100 for each head sold. Rules and regulations are to follow later. The reason for this step is the necessity for an increase in revenue. It is supposed that the order will go into effect at an early date. Some Americans have complained to this office that the enforcement of the decree will have the effect of partially, if not entirely, confiscating cattle in their hands.

Consul Roosevelt transmits from Brussels translation of a royal decree, forbidding trade in fish, fresh or preserved, which has been mixed with matters other than spices, condiments, aromatic jellies, the principal ingredient of which is gelatin or gelose, or substance produced by glazing, unless a plain label shall indicate the nature of the foreign substances used. Conserved products must have a label showing the kind of fish, and also, if necessary, the kind of oil, etc., used. Fish, shell-fish, etc., caught with Indian berry (*Cocculus indicus*) or other poisonous substances, and those mixed with antiseptics, are declared injurious. No substances injurious to health are allowed to be used. Recipients containing fish must bear the name and address or the mark of the maker or seller. It is further forbidden to sell or keep in the same premises with food products fish not intended for alimentary purposes, unless these are clearly marked "not eatable" or the like.

The full text of the law has been transmitted to the Department of Agriculture.

Consul Bergh of Gothenburg writes, November 23, 1899:

Many business men here think that the import of motor carriages into Sweden, if once properly started, will be considerable, provided they can made durable, neat in appearance, safe and easy to handle, and not too expensive. Cab owners, especially in Stockholm, are considering the advisability of purchasing motor carriages, and a short time ago they sent experts to Berlin to study and examine motor cabs manufactured in Germany. The report they made on their return was not altogether favorable. They said that automobiles which in catalogs seemed to be ideals of perfection in reality did not come up to expectations. The chief objection to the motor cabs, with accumulators or storage-batteries, was that they could not make sharp enough turns. The cabs were built with the batteries placed close to the back wheels. The steering power of the front wheels was so small that the carriages could turn only in very large curves, making them unfit for use on narrow streets. Another inconvenience was that as soon as the cabs got on a road covered with a layer of sand an inch thick, they stopped helplessly.

Besides these inconveniences, common to French and German motor cabs alike, it was said that few of the carriages exhibited were of the type desired—that is, with room for from two to four passengers. Hunting wagons, motor cycles, delivery wagons, etc., for sportsmen and business houses were plentiful; but cabs were fewer and, as a rule, clumsy in appearance. A German manufacturer promised, however, to remedy the faults mentioned; but it is not yet generally known whether the prospective purchasers and the manufacturer can agree on terms. Manufacturers of motor carriages usually demand one fourth of the price for thirty days' trial; while the cab owners in question desire free trial before purchase, because they are unwilling to buy such expensive machines without being sure that they are practically useful. At present, there is only a petroleum-motor carriage and a light motor cycle in Gothenburg, both of French manufacture. I believe there is an American motor carriage in Stockholm; but American manufacturers ought to pay attention, also, to the markets in the other cities of this kingdom, especially Gothenburg and Malmo. It would be of great advantage for American firms to be represented here at once.

Another thing of importance is electrical ma-

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We have not yet spoken of KOTEDSILK, in its relation to evening dress, except of course when we referred to its perfection of fit.

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" Drawers	28-44	2.50 "		" Drawers	26-40	2.50 "	
" Union Suits	34-44	5.00 "		" Union Suits	26-40	5.00 "	
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OUR Spring Catalogue of Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts in now ready. We picture in it all of the newest styles, and will mail it *free* together with samples of the materials, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. No ready-made garments, but everything made to order; we show you exclusive things that cannot be found elsewhere.

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We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. *We pay express charges everywhere.* If, when writing, you will mention any particular kind or color of samples that you prefer, we shall be glad to send you an assortment of the kind you wish.

Write to-day for Catalogue and samples—we will send them to you *free* by return mail.

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Extraordinary Reduction! *SENT ON APPROVAL IF DESIRED.*

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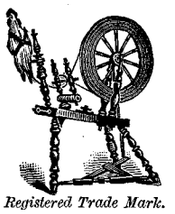

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chinery in general, which will be in great demand as soon as the people have fully learned the value of their numerous waterfalls. A large electric-power plant will soon be built at Trollhättan; electric railways and tramways are being planned for Gothenburg, Lund, Bjerröd, and Jönköping. In this line, as in everything else, the Germans are always watchful; they pay close attention to details, and, if necessary, send experts here to study plans, etc., whereby they greatly increase their chances to introduce machinery. If it if not practicable for Americans to do likewise, they could possibly employ active agents to represent them here. Electric-motor carriages are preferred for city traffic. Those with benzin motors are said to be noisy and to emit offensive gases.

Consul Goding of Newcastle, N. S. W., writes November 1, 1899:

I am making every effort to introduce American-manufactured goods into this consular district. A few years ago, no American manufactures could be seen in this city, but now they are displayed in the various shop windows and are well liked. Some time ago I arranged to have a specimen shotgun sent here, having given the best bank references. A sale of perhaps thirty of the highest-priced guns might have been made if the specimen had been sent and had proven to be as represented, but it never came. At another time I sent an order for about $1,200 worth of rubber goods to an American firm, but my letter remains unanswered. An order for 500,000 envelopes remains open, because the manufacturers have failed to reply to letters addressed to them. It is decidedly disheartening for consuls who are trying their best to bring American goods to the attention of local business men, to find their efforts fail because of the lack of interest at home. It is all the more discouraging when the main portion of letters received by consuls are inquiries made by these firms, who later fail to second our efforts. Even as it is, the increase in the amount of United States goods sold here is something enormous, but it might be much more. If there is any way of letting our exporters know that consular officers would like to have their suggestions followed up, the consular service would be still more valuable to the business interests of the United States than it now is.

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900.

This popular catalogue is more attractive than ever, in a particularly dainty cover for 1900. Of particular interest is the new feature for 1900 of giving "a plain talk" as to the relative value for different purposes of all varieties of vegetables. "New Creations" of intrinsic merit are offered in both vegetables and flowers. Altogether the catalogue shows most painstaking care in the effort to "tell the plain truth about seeds" as proved at Fordhook Farms, the largest trial grounds in America. It will be mailed free to any of our readers who mention this paper when writing to the publishers, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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In an article contributed to the London Lancet, a Philadelphia physician says: "Tartarlithine has given me results beyond all comparison superior to any preparation which I have tried. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing, a subsidence of distressing symptoms quickly following the administration of three doses of five grains each, taken four hours apart in a half pint of water on a reasonably empty stomach. The use of the preparation in the quantities named has sufficed in all cases so far treated, about twenty in number, to practically cure the disorder, temporarily at least

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a very handsomely illustrated book, "The Test of Time." It will persuade you from ever buying another hair mattress, and prove that the use of hair is out of date, unsanitary, comparatively uncomfortable and outrageously expensive. Our offer of THIRTY NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL will convince you that we have perfect faith in . . .

The Ostermoor $15.
PATENT ELASTIC FELT MATTRESS,
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We have been advertising for many years and thousands of mattresses have been sold under the following offer and not ten yet returned:

Sleep on it 30 Nights, and if it is not even all you have HOPED FOR, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability, and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it all.

2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35	All 6 feet 3 ins. Long.
3 ft. wide, 30 lbs.	10.00	
3 ft. 6 ins. wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 ft. wide, 40 lbs.	13.35	
4 ft. 6 ins. wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	

Made in two parts, 50c. extra.

TAKE CARE! Don't be deceived! There is not a single store in the country that carries our mattress; almost every store now has an imitation so-called "Felt," which is kept in stock to sell on our advertisting.

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We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for book, "Church Cushions."

PERSONALS.

GEN. F. V. GREENE, when he arrived in Manila with reinforcements, went on board the *Olympia* to pay his respects to Admiral Dewey. After the two men had exchanged compliments, Dewey said: "Come into my cabin, general. I want to show you my family." In one corner of the cabin was a great pile of photographs, dozens upon dozens, and each was the picture of a baby boy. There were fat babies and lean babies, pretty babies, and ugly babies, sad babies, and smiling babies. "What in the world are these?" asked General Greene, somewhat bewildered. "Why," said Dewey, "it's just the family of my namesakes. They are Joneses, Smiths, and Jenkinses, but every one's a George Dewey, and their parents want me to know it."

WU TING FANG, the Chinese minister at Washington, is a social favorite because of his genial humor and companionable ways. At a little dinner the other night he had to answer a toast. He began with a complimentary allusion to American ways, but said there are a few things about Oriental civilization superior to our own. There had been some wretched weather that week, and he turned to Willis Moore, the weather bureau chief, who sat close by. "For instance," he said, fiercely, "we in China would long ago have cut off this young man's head." It dazed the company for a minute, but they soon grasped the playful allusion to the weather-maker, and roundly greeted the remark.

DR. COLLES, an eminent surgeon of Dublin, who died in 1843, was remarkable for his plain dealing with himself. In his fee-book he had many such candid entries as the following:

Moller's Oil is different

from other cod liver oils, as it is never sold in bulk. It is bottled when manufactured, thus passing direct to the consumer without the possibility of adulteration. Each bottle of

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

bears on the label, in perforated letters, the date of manufacture, so that the purchaser may always insist on having oil of the latest season's production, and know that he is getting it.

Moller's Cod Liver Oil is put up only in flat, oval bottles, and bears our name as sole agents.

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Worth Your While

to know about the heating apparatus which has not been equalled by any manufacturer during its 18 years' service.

THE JACKSON Ventilating Grate

burns less fuel and gives more heat than any other contrivance. It keeps the atmosphere pure within by admitting fresh air direct from out-of-doors, which air is warmed as it passes through the heat-saving chamber. Write at once for catalogue "D."

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro. 54 Beekman St., New York.

This PEERLESS FIREPLACE $19

Beautiful quarter-sawed Oak or Birch **Mantel**, including **Tile** and **Grate**. Regular size, 5 feet wide, 4 feet 8 inches high. Catalogue of 25 others. THE PEERLESS MANTEL WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

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"For giving ineffectual advice for deafness, one guinea."

"For attempting to draw out the stump of a tooth, one guinea."

"For telling him that he was no more ill than I was, one guinea."

"For nothing that I know of, except that he probably thought he did not pay me enough last time, one guinea."

AMOS J. SLEDGE and Thomas W. Hammer are the names of the editors of a Western newspaper whose motto is. "Nothing but sledge-hammer blows!" Georgia once had two editors, Frank Stanton says, whose names were Hay and Oates, and they took both on subscription.

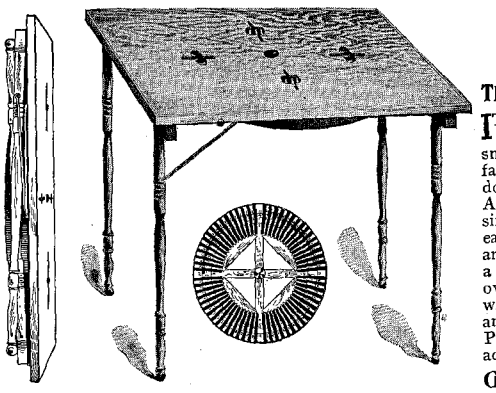
M. GASTON ROUTIER, a well-known French writer, has just been received by Queen Maria Christina of Spain, and his impressions of the Spanish royal family have been sent to the London *Morning Post* by its Paris correspondent. The Queen Regent received the journalist in the large red drawing-room, and presently the young king, Alfonso XIII., and his sisters entered. "The young king," says M. Routier, "is no longer a weakling. There is plenty of strength in his fingers, as I found out when he grasped my hand. 'See how tall and well he is,' said the queen. 'I am very pleased with him. He is industrious and a good boy.' In fact," continues the writer, "the young monarch is no longer a child. He is tall for his age, well developed, and has a good healthy color in his face. His eyes are quick and intelligent. He looked me straight in the face, as a king should, without pride, but without embarrassment. He is much better looking than he appears in his portraits. He wore the uniform of an infantry cadet, with a little Golden Fleece at his throat, and from time to time his fingers toyed carelessly with his military cap. The youthful monarch is accustomed to all bodily exercises. He rides on horseback every day, sometimes taking out five or six different horses. He practises in the gymnasium, and has already had several tumbles in trying to learn too quickly to ride the bicycle. He speaks French, English, and German well, and is well up in Latin. The young king rises at seven o'clock all the year round, and his time is fully occupied. From 8:30 to 10 A.M. he studies, one day in English and the next in French; at 10 A.M., a riding-lesson is taken: from eleven to noon lessons in physics, chemistry, geography, or military tactics; at noon comes luncheon with the professor on duty and one of the generals who direct the studies; from 1 to 2 P.M. comes German conversation or the drawing class; thereafter rhetoric, poetry, and universal history. The king is very fond of history and geography. Sometimes his majesty goes riding with the queen regent, and thrice weekly he drills with other boys of his age. The king dines at seven o'clock with his sisters; at 8:30 P.M. he takes a music lesson, and at 9 P.M. goes to bed, after the usual prayer."

King Alfonso, we are further told, is very obedient and respectful to the queen. He is being brought up very piously, but without bigotry. The queen, who keeps far from the pomp and etiquette of the court—etiquette dating from the time of Philip II., which ought to be modernized—desires that the king shall take a continuously increasing part in the general life of the court. In two and a half years' time King Alfonso XIII. will be king in reality. The queen expressed to M. Gaston Routier her opinion of the economic situation of Spain in the brief inquiry: "Is it not true that Spain is being transformed daily, and that everything is being developed?" Mr. Routier declares that such is the case, and that a few years of peace and labor will result in great prosperity.

GENERAL LAWTON, according to the Chicago *Journal*, never wearied of repeating the following

If You are Tired
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. H. HENRY, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, t is of the greatest value to me."



Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are, no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price for one table, $7.00, for three tables to one address, $18.00, delivered free. Send for circular.

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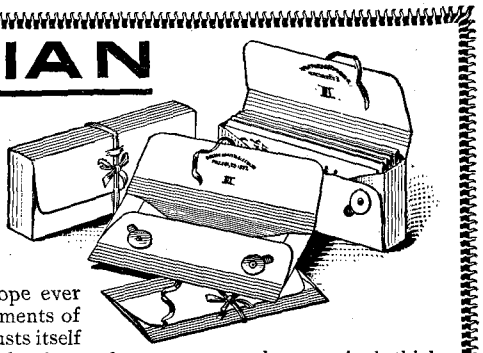

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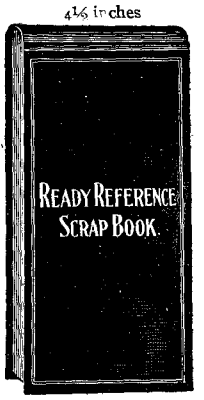

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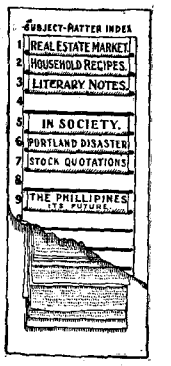

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story, which, he said, illustrated the irrepressible good humor of the negro soldier:

"The night of the El Caney," said the general, "when my division was marching back to El Paso to take up a new position the next morning, I was sitting with Major G. Creighton Webb, inspector-general of my staff and one of the pluckiest men I know, at the side of the road. The men were filing past, and we watched them. They were tired out but full of ginger. The day was just beginning to dawn when we heard some one coming down the road, talking at the top of his lungs. He talk and laughed and laughed and talked, and the men with him were chattering and joking. "'Here come the colored troops," said Webb, and, sure enough, the Twenty-fifth infantry came along. The man who was doing the talking was a six-foot corporal; he carried two guns and two cartridge belts loaded full, and the man to whom the extra gun and belt belonged was limping along beside him. The tall corporal was weighed down with his blanket and haversack, but in his arms he carried a dog, the mascot of his company. "'Here, corporal,' said Webb, 'didn't you march all last night?' 'Yes, sir,' said the corporal, trying to salute. 'And didn't you fight all day?' 'Sure, sir.' 'And haven't you been marching ever since ten o'clock to-night?' 'Yes, sir,' said the corporal. 'Well, then,' shouted Webb, 'what in thunder are you carrying that dog for?' 'Why, boss, the dog's tired,' was the reply. Webb just rolled over in the dirt and laughed and cried like a boy."

JULES VERNE lives at Amiens, France. The famous story-writer is nearly seventy-one, but he carries with ease the burden of his years. He believes in work. An interviewer recently complimented him upon his activity, whereupon he made reply: "You have no cause to praise me. Work is to me the source of the only true happiness. When I have finished one of my books I am unhappy until I have begun another. Idleness is torture to me." Jules Verne's daily life is carefully planned out. He is up at dawn, writes until eleven o'clock, and after lunch repairs to a reading-room.

Whence does Jules Verne draw his subjects, and by what process does he put them in hand? He did not hesitate to satisfy his interviewer's curiosity on this point: "Don't think for a moment that my work is easy. It costs me a considerable effort. I write and rewrite my books several times before I put them into the printer's hands." He showed his visitor a manuscript in course of execution. Each chapter was weighted with numerous notes relative to the character of the personages and of the dialog; after which he corrected it with a pencil. This then served as a rough sketch to be rewritten.

M. Verne's library is described as "strictly for use," and well-worn copies of such intellectual friends as Homer, Virgil, Montaigne, and Shakespeare are there; editions of Fenimore Cooper, Dickens, and Scott show hard and constant usage; and there also, in newer dress, many of the better-known English novels have found their way. All his life M. Verne has delighted in the works of Sir Walter Scott. As to other English books, he speaks with affection of "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Swiss Family Robinson." He thoroughly enjoys Captain Marryat's breezy romances, and was much struck with the enormous power and freshness of Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

THEOBALD CHARTRAN has returned to this country, bringing with him a large historical painting which is to be hung in the Capitol at Washington. It was ordered by Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg, before Chartran left this country last spring. The artist went to Washington and studied the character and faces of the men who figure in the group. President McKinley, William R. Day, Secretary of State at that time, Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, M. Thiebaut, his secretary, and Messrs. Moore, Adee, and Cridler, of the State Department, will be seen in a group which represents the signing of the Spanish-American peace protocol in Washington. If the picture is not hung in the Capitol, it will be presented to President McKinley. Mr. Frick paid $20,000 for the painting, which is to be exhibited by M. Chartran at the Paris Exposition.

The Year 1899

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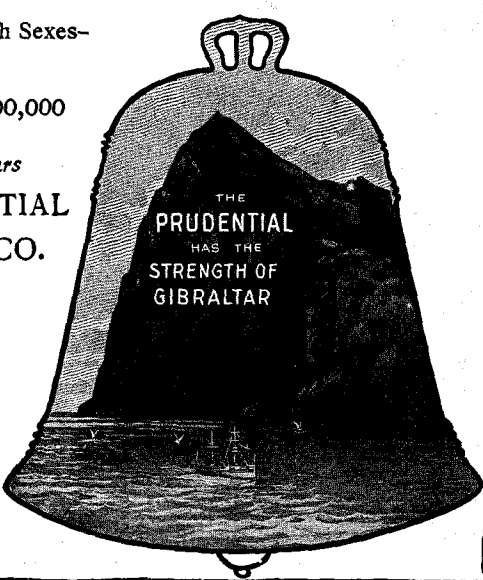

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Expansion.—"I'm in favor of expansion," he said as he sat down to his Christmas dinner, "even to the point of taking in Turkey."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Last Teeth.—"What are the last teeth that come?" asked a school teacher of her class in physiology. "False teeth, mum," replied a boy who had just wakened on the back seat.—*Exchange.*

A Suggestive Definition.—"Pa, what is the gloaming?" "The gloaming, little Jim, is that time o' day when your poor pa falls over every chair and table in the house trying to find a match."—*Exchange.*

A Miracle that Happened.—"Pa, do any miracles ever happen any more?" "Yes. One happened to me last night. I told your ma why I was late getting home, and she believed me."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Too Much Silver.—"Well," said the Populist, "there is a silver lining to every cloud." "True," replied the sound-money man, "but Bryan and some of the rest of you want to make the clouds all lining."—*Chicago Post.*

His Status.—"Dorothy," said the mistress of the establishment, happening in just as the gardener went out, "who is that man?" "Only a hoe beau, ma'am," replied the kitchen maid, blushing rosily.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Compulsory Exercise.—"What do you think of the automobile craze?" "Great thing! I never took so much exercise before in all my life." "Why, how can you exercise in an automobile?" "I don't; but I have to cross the street once in a while."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Like a Window Sash.—"Say, mamma," said four-year-old Flossie, who had eaten intemperately of the Christmas dinner; "my sash is just like the window sash." "Why is it, dear?" asked the mother. "Because it's all around the pain," replied Flossie.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Recruiting for the Transvaal.—RECRUITING OFFICER; "I'm afraid you are not smart enough for a cavalryman. We want men who can ride right over everything, if necessary."

APPLICANT: "That's all right, sir. I've been a London cab-driver for seven years!"—*Collier's Weekly.*

Rainy-Day Skirts.—Young Mrs. Torkins was in the museum looking at a group representing some Pacific Islanders. "Interesting, aren't they?" he commented. "Yes," she answered; "but don't you think they carry this rainy-day skirt idea a little too far, Charley, dear?"—*Washington Star.*

The North Pole.—TEACHER: "Tommy, where is the North Pole?"

TOMMY: "Don't know."

TEACHER: "You don't know?"

TOMMY: "No'm. If Peary and Nansen and all those couldn't find it, how do you expect me to know where it is?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

How He Saved His Skin.—"Show me a prize-fighter," said the long-haired man as he leaned against the bar, "and I'll show you a loafer." "Is that so?" exclaimed a burly fellow behind the stove, jumping to his feet. "Well, I'm a prize-fighter—see?" "Of course," said the other as he backed toward the door, "and I'm a loafer."—*Chicago News.*

A Clever Definition.—Michael Joseph Barry, the poet, was appointed a police magistrate in Dublin. An Irish-American was brought before

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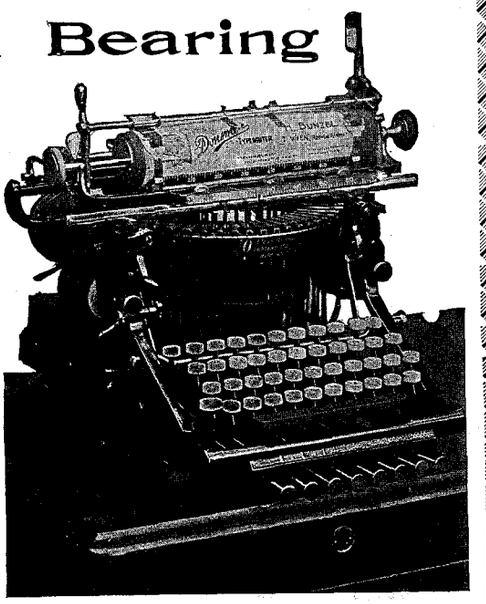

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You get a new one without charge in case of accident of any kind. Best for **Ladies' Shirt-Waists** and **Children's Dresses. The Story of a Collar Button** gives all particulars. Postal us for it. All jewelers sell **Krementz** buttons.

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SAFE—SURE—EASY

Cure for Catarrh.

Prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician, its merits have been proved by its success.

A quick and reliable relief for Cold in the Head and an absolutely Sure Cure and Preventive for all forms of Catarrh.

The treatment is easy and economical.

Put up in capsules, and will keep indefinitely.

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The earliest of her second teeth are decayed before all are come. The trouble is that she is not fed on wholesome food—too much white flour is given her, from which much of the nutriment has been extracted.

Franklin Mills Flour

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

contains all the gluten and mineral properties of the wheat berry. It makes bone and muscle. If your children are inclined to have decayed teeth, be especially sure to use this flour.

If your grocer does not have it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. **Booklet Free** for the asking.

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NUTS AS FOOD.

We have little idea in this country to what a considerable extent the nut is used for food in a few foreign lands. Nuts, when properly prepared, are very nutritious and fattening. containing certain food elements that make them a very desirable article of diet. With most people, however, they are hard to digest, and cause distress after eating.

The Sanitus Nut Food Co., at 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., has discovered a unique process whereby nuts are manufactured into a score of dainty, delicious, and nutritious foods, easy of digestion and assimilation by the weakest stomach.

Sanitas nut foods mark a new era in food elements, and are becoming the most popular prepared foods on the market.

One of these delicious new foods is Protose, a vegetable meat containing 25 per cent. more food elements than beef, a food that the dyspeptic and rheumatic can eat and relish with no fear of the ills that follow when one suffering from these diseases eats flesh foods. Six cents sent to the maker will secure a sample can free.

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him charged with suspicious conduct, and the constable swore, among other things, that he was wearing a "republican hat." "Does your honor know what that means?" inquired the prisoner's lawyer of the court. "I presume," said Barry, "that it means a hat without a crown."—*Argonaut.*

A Lawyer's Advice.—"Before I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer who had been called in, "you will have to be perfectly frank with me and tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the $20,000 you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every cent of it."

"How much of it have you still?"

"It's all gone but about $10."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, buttoning his overcoat about him and putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Ten dollars."—*Chicago Tribune.*

She Was Present at the Birth.—Evidently the law has its humorous side, as well as the rest of life. A young man recently went to Reading to secure a license to wed the girl of his choice, but the clerk of the court refused to issue it on account of the bridegroom's youthful appearance. Accordingly he secured an affidavit from his mother, which read as follows:

"William Jenkins Brown, twenty-one years old, and I was there when he was born.

"His mother,

"SUSAN JENKINS BROWN."

While this document is a singular one, we can think of one still more remarkable. If the mother had declared that she knew her son was twenty-one years old, altho she was not present at his birth, such a testament might have taken its place in the archives of the State and at the head of the list.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Current Events.

Monday, January 15.

—Sir Charles Warren makes a **forward movement** with eleven thousand men; Poitgieter's Pont is occupied; General French reports reconnaissance along the Orange Free State borders.

—Mr. **Macrum**, former United States consul at Pretoria, reaches Port Said on his way home.

—There is a spirited debate in the Senate on the **Philippine question,** in which Senators Wolcott, Berry and Pettigrew take part.

—The annual report of the **Interstate Commerce Commission** is made public.

—The national convention of the **United Mine Workers** of America is opened at Indianapolis.

Tuesday, January 16.

—Heavy firing is heard along the **Tugela River;** Boers who attempted to rush a hill occupied by General French's troops are repulsed with heavy loss.

—The **Philippine debate** is continued in the Senate; Senator Pettigrew's amendment calling for the President's instructions to the peace commissioners is tabled by a vote of 41 to 20.

—Secretary Long and Rear-Admiral Bradford appear before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to advocate the construction of a **Pacific cable** by the navy.

—Ex-Congressman David G. Colson, of Kentucky, **kills three men** in a hotel brawl at Frankfort.

—**James H. Gear** is chosen by the Iowa legislature to succeed Linsley in the United States Senate.

—The New York **Rapid Transit** Board awards

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The statement of fact in the last sentence is deceivingly simple, for there is no device or invention in medicine which, for far-reaching beneficence, for scope of usefulness to sick and well, surpasses the **J. B. L. Cascade.** There is room here merely to touch upon its field, the vastness of which may be suggested to you by pondering on the question: "If external cleanliness is essential to health, how much more important is internal cleanliness?"

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We hope that you are sufficiently interested to write for our booklet (asking any questions as to the benefit of the internal bath in your own case), or, if you live in New York, to call at our building.

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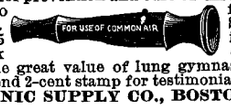

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the contract for building an underground railway to J. B. McDonald.

Wednesday, January 17.

The fight on the Tugela continues, and **sharp engagements** also take place near Colesberg and Spytfontein.

—Much excitement is caused in the Philippines by reports that **Archbishop Chapelle** intends to reinstate the friars.

—Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry as to **seizures of American flour** is passed by the Senate, with modifications; **Mr. Hoar's resolution** calling on the President for information about the war is adopted.

—The House Investigating Committee unanimously decide that Mr. **Roberts** of Utah is a polygamist, but differ as to the method of expelling him.

—A delegation of **Puerto Ricans** suggest relief measures to Secretary Root.

Thursday, January 18.

—General Buller informs the War Office of the **passage of the Tugela** at two points by his troops; British artillery **bombards** the enemy's position at Potgieter's Drift.

—A Manila despatch announces that **Brigadier-General Kobbe** is appointed governor of Albany province and Catanduanes Islands.

—In the Senate, Mr. Wellington speaks in favor of giving the **Filipinos** independence, and Mr. Teller continues his speech on the currency bill.

—A statue of **Daniel Webster** is unveiled in Washington, Secretary Long and Senator Lodge delivering addresses.

Friday, January 19.

—The British forces, under Lord Dundonald and General Warren, make **aggressive marches**; the Boers are massing in large numbers north of the **Tugela**.

—In the Senate Mr. Hale **denounces the policy** of Great Britain in South Africa.

—In the House, a bill providing for **free trade with Puerto Rico** is introduced by Mr. Payne.

—The inquiry into the bribery charges against **Senator Clark** of Montana is continued.

Saturday, January 20.

—**General Clery** fights a long battle, and repulses the Boers with slight casualties; the bombardment of **Ladysmith** is resumed.

—**John Ruskin,** the famous English author, dies at his home in the English Lakes.

—In the House, the **Roberts** investigating committee present their report, and action on this matter is postponed until the following Tuesday.

—**W. J. Bryan** addresses a large audience in Baltimore, but the Democratic leaders of the State are conspicuously absent.

Sunday, January 21.

—General Buller reports that General Warren's forces have been **engaged all day** west of Ladysmith, and that substantial progress is being made.

—**Richard D. Blackmore,** the novelist, dies in England.

—A meeting **in support of the Boers** is addressed by several Senators and Representatives at Boston.

—**General Wood,** accompanied by Generals Chaffee and Ludlow, sets out on a two weeks' trip through Cuba.

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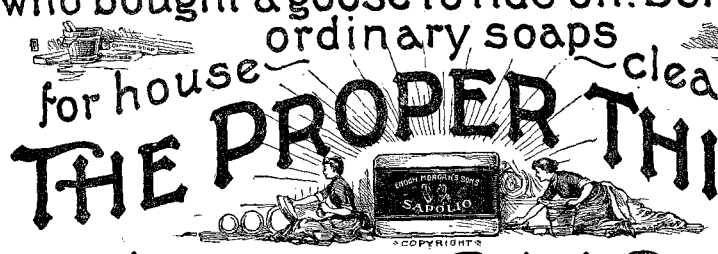

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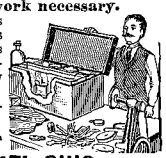

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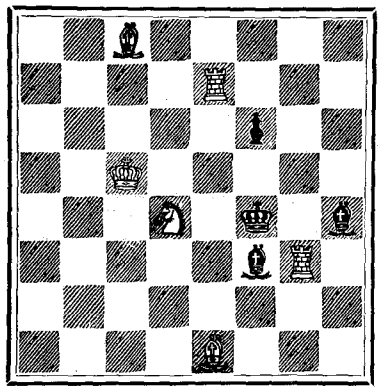
Problem 448.

BY C. E. LINDMARK.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

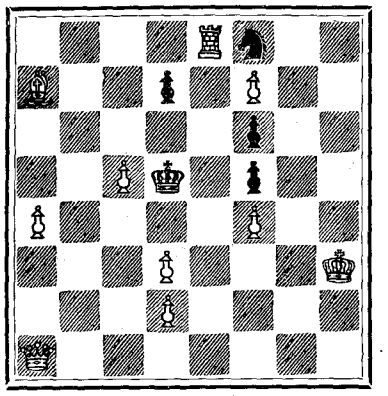
White mates in two moves.

Problem 449.

A Prize-Winner.

BY OTTO NEMO.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 442.

Key-move, Q—Q 2.

No. 443.

1. Kt—Kt 4 / K x R	2. R—Q 6 ch / K—Kt 6 must	3. R—Q 3, mate	
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. R—K 6 ch / K x P must	3. R—K 5, mate	
1. ..... / K—B 4	2. P—Kt 3 / Any	3. Kt—Q 3, mate	
1. ..... / R x P	2. R x R ch / K—K 5 must	3. R—B 4, mate	
1. ..... / P x P	2. R—K Kt 6 ch / K—K 5	3. B—Q 5, mate	
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Kt—Q 3, mate	
1. ..... / P—Kt 3	2. R—K 6 ch / K—B 4 must	3. R—B 6, mate	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; B. Russell, Burlington, Vt.; C. B. Tilton, Quincy, Mass.; Prof. R. L Borger, Lake City, Fla.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.

442 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. K. Greely, Boston; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.

443 (only): Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; the Rev. F. W. Ruder, Depauville, N. Y.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.

Comments (442): "Difficult, and otherwise good"—M. W. H.; "A old design in a delightful dress"—I. W. B.; "First-rate"—C. R. O.; "Easy key,—beautiful variations"—F. S. F.; "A clear ring"—J. G. L.; "An all-around good piece of work"—A K.

(443): "Excellent, but marred by triple mates"—M. W. H.; "Brilliant and breezy, but very easy"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. D.; "Original and difficult"—F. S. F.; "A knightly venture"—J. G. L.; "Skilfully wrought"—A K.

H. M., and T. J. Merrifield, Joliet, Ill., got 441.

Problem 445 is the same as 435. When first published the editor did not have the composer's name, and when he got the problem by A. Okkinga, he did not recognize the solution.

We have received many letters from solvers informing as that Problem 444 is unsound, can not be solved as a two-er, is impossible, etc. The problem is correct as published. White *can* mate in two moves.

"Barry's Fine Play."

(Mate in thirteen moves.)

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 R x P ch	K x R	8 Q—Kt 3 ch	K—R sq
2 R—K 7 ch	K—Kt sq	9 B—B 3	Q x B
3 Q x P	B—Kt 8 ch	10 Q x Q ch	P—Q 5
4 K—R sq	B—Q 5	11 Q x P ch	R—B 3
5 P x B	Q x P	12 Q x R ch	K—Kt sq
6 Q—Kt 5 ch	K—R sq	13 Q—Kt 7 mate.	
7 Q—R 4 ch	K—Kt sq		

The beauty of this is that Mr. Barry announced this mate in thirteen moves, after Pillsbury's 31st move.

A Fine Game.

S. W. Bampton of the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia, and one of the crack players of the Quaker City, and Griffith, the rising star of the University of Pennsylvania, played the following game in the Franklin-Club Championship Tourney now in progress. The score and notes are from *The Times*, Philadelphia.

Ruy Lopez.

GRIFFITH. White.	BAMPTON. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 3
6 Castles	B—K 2
7 R—K sq	Castles
8 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—K sq
9 B—Kt 3	K—R sq
10 Kt—B sq	P—B 4

Mr. Griffith has adopted a slow development which is not congenial to his style, and the result is that Black now assumes the rôle of first violin.

11 Kt—K 3	P—B 5
12 Kt—Q 5	B—Kt 5
13 P—B 3	B—Kt 4
14 Q—K 2	Kt—B 3

White now commits a technical mistake in pushing his K R P and thereby weakens his position. In defending, keep your Pawns as far as possible unmoved.

15 P—K R 3	B—R 4
16 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
17 B—Q sq	Kt—K 2
18 Q—B 2	Q—Kt 3
19 Kt x B	Q x Kt
20 P—B 3	B—B 2

Now, by virtue of his P—R 3, White has a hole at Kt 3.

21 Q—B 2	B—K 3
22 K—B sq	R—B 3
23 K—K 2	R—Kt 3
24 K—B sq	Q—R 4
25 K—K 2	R—Kt 6

It fits like the paper on the wall.

26 R—R sq	Q—Kt 4
27 R—R 2	Kt—Kt 3
28 B—Kt 3	B x B
29 P x B	Kt—R 5
30 K—B sq	R—K B sq
31 P—Kt 4	R—B 3
32 P—Kt 5	R—Kt 3
33 P x P	P x P
34 R x P	P—R 3
35 P—Kt 4	Kt x B P

A fine sacrifice.

36 P x Kt	R x B P and wins.

For if Q x R, then Q—Kt 8 ch, etc.

Games from the Vienna Tournament.

Sicilian Defense.

BRODY. White.	MAROCZY. Black.	BRODY. White.	MAROCZY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	23 Q—B 2	B—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	24 K—B sq	Q—Q 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P	25 Q—K 2	Q—Q 4
4 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	26 P—B 4	Q—K 5
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 5	27 P—Q Kt 3	P—K R 4
6 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	28 B—B sq	Q—Kt 8
7 Kt—K 2	P—Q 4	29 Q—Kt 2	Q—Q 6 ch
8 Castles	P x P	30 Q—K 2	Q—Q 5
9 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	31 Q—Q 2	Q—K 5
10 B x Kt	B—Q 3	32 Q—K 2	Q—B 4
11 P—K B 4	Castles	33 Q—K 5	Q—Kt 8
12 B—K 3	B—K 2	34 Q—Kt 2	Q—Q 6 ch
13 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2	35 Q—K 2	Q—Q 3
14 Q—R 5	P—K Kt 3	36 Q—Q 2	Q—R 3
15 Q—B 3	B—B 3	37 Q—K 2	B—B sq
16 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	38 B—Kt 2	B—K 2
17 B x B	P x B	39 P—B 5	Q x R P
18 K R-Q sq	Q—B 2	40 Q—K 5	Q—Kt 8 ch
19 P—B 3	K R—Q sq	41 K—K 2	Q—B 7 ch
20 R x R	R x R	42 K—K sq	Q—Kt 8 ch
21 R—Q sq	P—Q B 4	43 K—K 2	Q—B 7 ch
22 R x R ch	B x R	Drawn.	

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLECHTER. White.	WOLF. Black.	SCHLECKTER. White.	WOLF. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 Kt x P	Q—Kt sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	21 B x B	P x B
4 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	22 B—Q 7	R—K 4
5 P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	23 Q—R 7	K—K 2
6 P x P	P x P	24 B—Kt 4	P—K R 4
7 B—Kt 5 ch	P—B 3	25 R x R	Q x R
8 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	26 B x R P	Q—Q 4
9 Castles	Q—B 2	27 B—B 3	Q— 3
10 P—Q Kt 3	Castles	28 R—Q sq	Q—B sq
11 B—Kt 2	K R—K sq	29 B—R 5	R—Q 4
12 Q R—B sq	B—Kt 2	30 Q x P ch	K—Q 3
13 Q—K 2	Q R—B sq	31 Q x P ch	Q—K 3
14 K R—Q sq	K—B sq	32 Q—Q 8 ch	K—B 4
15 Q—B 2	P—K R 3	33 Q—B 8 ch	Q—Q 3
16 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt	34 R x R ch	P x R
17 P x Kt	Q x P	35 P—Kt 4 ch	Resigns.
18 B—B 5	Q R—Q sq		

A Fine "Blackburne."

The following game, from Mr. Blackburne's "Games of Chess," is, says *The Westminster Gazette*, interesting from the fact that on this occasion originated the beautiful variation of leaving a Rook *en prise* for the attack. Tschigorin is very fond of this variation, and played it successfully on various occasions, notably at the Hastings Tournament against Pillsbury:

King's Gambit Declined.

BLACKBURNE. White.	ANDERSSEN. Black.	BLACKBURNE. White.	ANDERSSEN. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 P x P	R P x P
2 P—K B 4	B—B 4	23 B—R 2	R—Q 2
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	24 P—Kt 4	Q—Q sq
4 Kt—B 3	Kt—K B 3	25 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
5 B—B 4	P—Q R 3	26 Q—B 5	Kt—K sq
6 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	27 K—K 2	R—B 3
7 P—Q R 3	B—K Kt 5	28 Q—R 7	P—B 4
8 P—R 3	B x Kt	29 B—Q 2	P—Kt 5
9 Q x B	Kt—Q 5	30 R x R	Q x R
10 Q—Kt 3	Q—K 2	31 R—K B sq	Q—Q 3
11 K—Q sq	P—B 3	32 Q—Kt 8	R—K 2
12 P x P	P x P	33 R x P	K—Q sq
13 R—B sq	R—K Kt sq	34 R—B 8	K—Q 2
14 B—K Kt 5	Castles	35 B—Q B 4	Q—Q Kt 3
15 P—Q Kt 4	P—R 2	36 Q—Q 5 ch	K—B 2
16 P—Q R 4	Q x P	37 Q—R 8	K—Q 2
17 B—Q 2	Q—K 2	38 B—Kt 3	Kt—B 3
18 R-Q Kt sq	P—K Kt 4	39 B—R 4 ch	K—K 3
19 Q—B 2	R—Kt 3	40 Q—B 8 ch	Kt—Q 2
20 P—Kt 4	P—R 3	41 B x Kt ch	R x B
21 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 4	42 Q—K 8 ch	Resigns.

Mr. Blackburne says that the variation commencing with 10 Q to Kt 3 occurred to him on the spur of the moment, and took Professor Anderssen by surprise. He did not venture upon Kt x P ch and Kt x R, as he naturally assumed Mr. Blackburne had sprung upon him a variation well considered beforehand. The capture of the Rook, however, is not an unalloyed pleasure either as Black is subjected to a most violent attack, in which White can temporarily disregard the absence of the Queen's Rook. Black had a good enough game afterward; but he compromised it with the advance of the K Kt and Q Kt Pawns, and White manœuvred very skilfully against his formidable opponent. The latter part of the game, commencing with 28 Q—R 7, is well worth careful study. He cleverly pinned Black's Kt at K sq, drew off Black's Queen from the defense by threatening 36 B—Kt 5 ch, and brought his Bishop into play by force after 37 Q—R 8. The game was then easily won.

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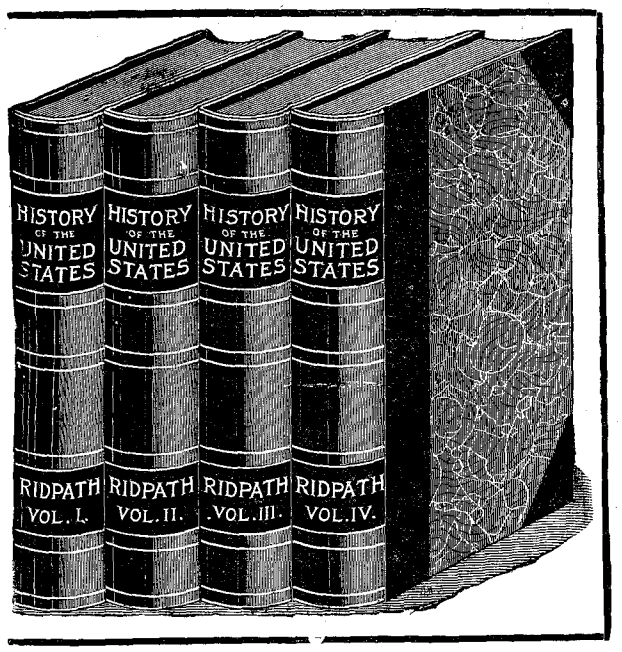

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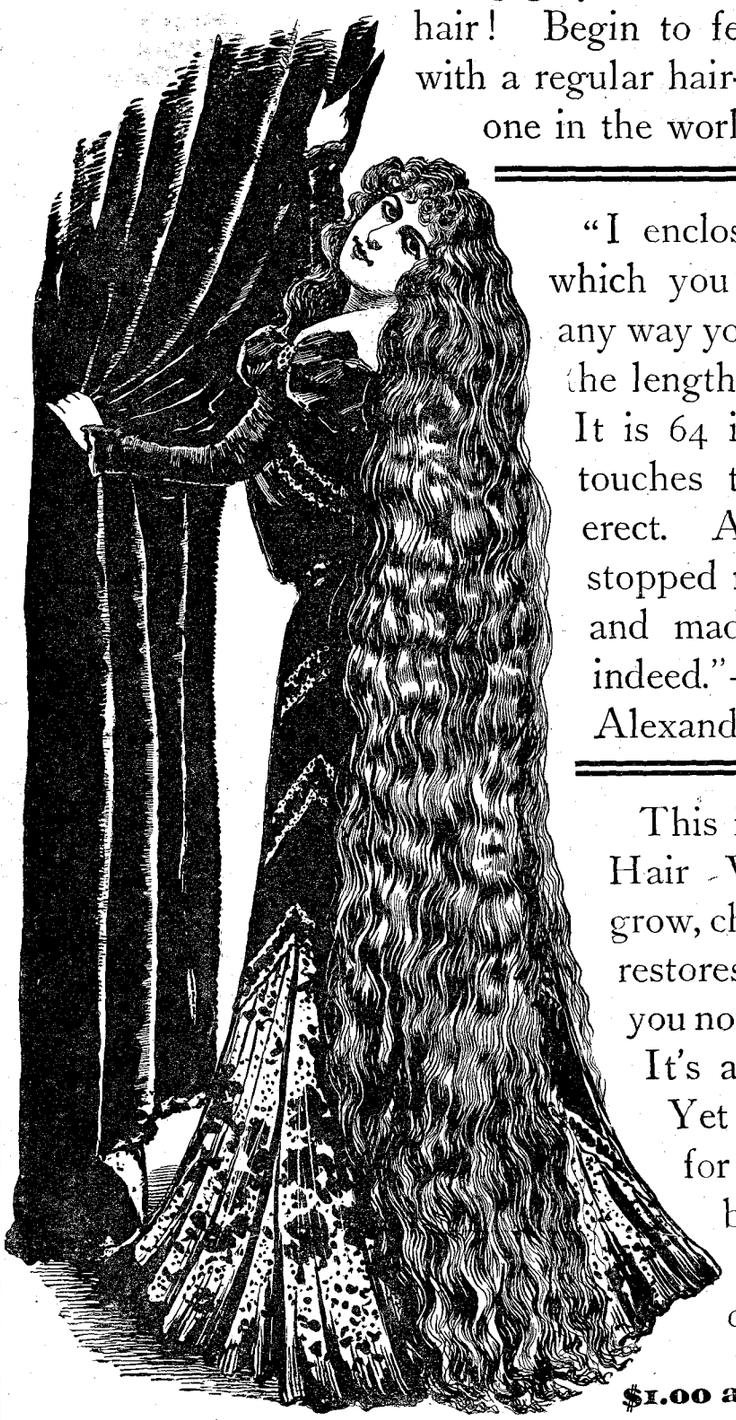

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